

# Jordan Times

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## Mubarak may visit U.S. in February

CAIRO (R) — Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak may visit Washington in February for talks with President Ronald Reagan on the Middle East crisis, government sources said Monday. They said the visit would probably take place in the third week of February, one month after Mr. Reagan officially starts his second term of office on Jan. 21. In a recent newspaper interview Mr. Mubarak said he would visit the U.S. early next year, but he gave no precise date. The visit would follow talks in Cairo earlier this month between Mr. Mubarak and King Hussein on how to revive the Middle East peace process. The two leaders agreed on the concept of exchange of land for peace with the Israel. They also stressed the need for the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) to join any future peace talks and proposed an international peace conference under U.N. auspices.

## Hussein meets Thatcher

LONDON (R) — His Majesty King Hussein Monday discussed developments in the Middle East with British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, her office said. A spokeswoman said they met for an hour, but gave no further details. The King, a frequent visitor to Britain, is on a private visit. In a speech in London last week, King Hussein said that an international conference was urgently needed to break the impasse over the Arab-Israeli conflict. Diplomatic sources said King Hussein was likely to have sought British support for his peace efforts during his talks with Mrs. Thatcher.

## Yugoslav minister leaves after visit

AMMAN (Petra) — Yugoslav Minister of Trade and Economic Cooperation Džemal Karić left Amman Monday after a three-day official visit to Jordan. During his visit Mr. Karić held talks with Minister of Industry and Trade Jawad Al Anani on means of increasing the volume of commercial exchange between Yugoslavia and Jordan and increasing Jordanian exports to Yugoslavia. The Yugoslav delegation was seen off at the airport by Mr. Anani and Industry and Trade Ministry Under-Secretary Ibrahim Badran and Yugoslav Ambassador Todor Bojadzinski.

## No charges yet on Bakoush plot suspects

CAIRO (AP) — Two Egyptians and two Lebanese arrested last month in an alleged Libyan plot to kill a former prime minister can be held indefinitely pending an indictment, a senior security official said Monday. Ragaa Al Arabi, chief state security prosecutor, said authorities were continuing their investigation into the alleged plot to kill former Libyan Prime Minister Abdel Hamid Bakoush and that no charges had been filed yet against the four suspects. Mr. Arabi said that under Egyptian law, suspects held in a specific criminal case can be detained indefinitely without formal charge unless they can obtain a court order demanding release.

## Murphy arrives in Damascus

DAMASCUS (R) — United States Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy arrived here Monday for talks with Syrian officials on ways to speed up an Israeli withdrawal from southern Lebanon, Western diplomats said. He flew in from Beirut. The official Syrian media were cool about Mr. Murphy's Damascus visit.

## Yamani: OPEC can defend \$29 price

RIYADH (R) — Saudi Arabian Oil Minister Ahmad Zaki Yamani said Monday he was confident OPEC could defend its benchmark price of \$29 a barrel at its Dec. 19 Geneva meeting. But he expressed concern about longer term pricing intentions of North Sea producers Britain and Norway.

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## No end in sight to impasse in Naqoura talks

NAQOURA, Lebanon (Agencies) — Despite a new mediation effort by the United States, neither Israel nor Lebanon offered any compromises Monday at the ninth session of talks aimed at ending Israel's occupation of South Lebanon.

The negotiations, which have been under way since Nov. 8, have been deadlocked over the future role of United Nations peacekeeping forces in South Lebanon.

U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy, on his second Middle East tour in as many months, arrived here after talks Sunday with Israeli officials to try to get the impasse resolved.

After meeting with Lebanese Prime Minister Rashid Karami and President Amin Gemayel, Mr. Murphy told reporters that the talks were "useful" and that he was "hopeful that progress would be achieved." He later left for Damascus, government officials said.

But Mr. Rashid Karami told reporters after meeting that Lebanon continued to insist that U.N. forces be deployed within a 24-kilometre wide strip just north of the Lebanon-Israeli border.

Israeli officials, for their part, reiterated the demand that the U.N. buffer force be deployed farther north and also warned that Israel may be forced to take unilateral action if there were no progress soon in the talks.

The differing approaches continued to be reflected Monday as Lebanese and Israeli military negotiators met at the headquarters of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) in this border town.

One conference source, who asked not to be named said, "no progress has been made and there was no change in positions on previous issues."

In Israel, David Kimche, director

general of Israel's Foreign Ministry, was quoted as saying his government wanted an agreement within 10 days on UNIFIL's deployment or it would consider breaking off the withdrawal talks.

Mr. Kimche also told his Danish counterpart, Otto Erling Moeller, during a meeting that Israel may consider a unilateral withdrawal unless progress was made on the deployment issue by the holiday recess, according to an Israeli official who attended the meeting.

The official said Dec. 20 had been chosen as a deadline because the Lebanese wanted a Christmas recess in the talks from that date.

In Beirut meanwhile, political disagreement over a security plan degenerated into sectarian fighting Monday as President Gemayel met Mr. Murphy.

Army and militia gunners fought artillery duels near Beirut with fighters loyal to Walid Junblatt, leader of the Progressive Socialist Party (PSP), who Monday gave notice of intensified opposition to the planned extension of government authority south from Beirut.

Mr. Junblatt, quoted by newspapers, said in a weekend speech he would grant the Lebanese army passage to Israeli lines in South Lebanon, but would oppose army deployment on the coast road and inland, the scene of militia clashes.

"America's conspiracies shall fail wherever they may be. As we have done in the past, we shall confront the Americans and destroy their embassies along with the (U.S. battleship) New Jersey," he said.

## Craxi-Arafat meeting may go before Rome parliament

ROME (R) — A row over Prime Minister Bettino Craxi's meeting last week with Yasser Arafat, leader of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), Monday seemed likely to end up before the Italian parliament.

The meeting in Tunis last Thursday was sharply criticised by the opposition neo-Fascist Italian Social Movement and more guardedly by two parties in Mr. Craxi's coalition, the Republicans and Liberals.

The Republican daily La Voce Repubblica said the meeting suggested "unfounded ambitions" by Italy in the Middle East and went beyond European Community policy. The Liberals requested a parliamentary debate.

Mr. Craxi's office said Sunday he was ready to face a debate as soon as the assembly's busy schedule permitted. Major legislation is expected to be cleared by the end of the month.

The prime minister, who in the past has tried to mediate in the

Lebanese problem, says his meeting with Mr. Arafat established that the PLO had adopted a more moderate line at a meeting of the Palestinian parliament-in-exile in Amman last month.

His office said the meeting of the Palestine National Council was a "politically relevant fact" for Europe.

Mr. Craxi's deputy as leader of the Socialist Party, Claudio Martelli, sprang to his defence over the weekend.

Support also came from opposition Communist Party leader Alessandro Natta, who called the meeting with Mr. Arafat a step in the right direction.

The middle-of-the-road Turin newspaper Stampa Sera said Monday the meeting was "not in itself a reason for scandal."

But the paper added that Italy must stay in line with the United States which "alone can induce Israel to play its part in a peace effort."



HASSAN VISITS ARMY UNIT: His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, Monday visited the 12th Royal Mechanised Division and was briefed on the division's training and administrative programmes by its commander and senior officers. The Regent also toured formations of the division and took part in exercises involving live ammunition (Petra photo)

## French deputy calls for European efforts to hold Mideast conference

by Salameh Ne'matt and Rana Sabagh  
Jordan Times Staff Reporters

AMMAN — The president of the French-Jordanian parliamentary friendship group in the French National Assembly, Charles Deprez, said Sunday that more efforts should be exerted by Europe for the convening of an international peace conference on the Middle East.

Mr. Deprez, who is currently heading a six-member parliamentary delegation on a six-day official visit to Jordan, said that in Europe in general and in France in particular, there is a consensus that there should be a compromise by all parties involved in the Middle East conflict before such a conference could be convened.

"The two parties (Arabs and Israelis) should meet and have something to agree on in order to keep the peace process moving," Mr. Deprez told the Jordan Times in an interview.

Mr. Deprez, who, together with 61 deputies of the French Democracy Union Party (UDF) belongs to the opposition in the 490-strong parliament, said that Europe as a whole and not only certain European countries should pressure Israel to agree to participate in the proposed conference.

However, he said, the key to the Middle East problem "remains in hands of the United States." He said that the U.S. is the only country that can effectively pressure Israel into a new direction as it represents the main source of aid to the Jewish state. "But is (U.S. President Ronald) Reagan ready to take the risk?" he asked.

Mr. Deprez said that in France, the Socialist government risks to lose its majority in the forthcoming 1986 general elections. However, he said, "that would not mean a change in French policies vis-a-vis the Middle East."

He said the opposition in France and the ruling majority both agree on the current French policy in the Middle East.

Regarding the role of Syria in any future settlement to the Middle East problem, Mr. Deprez said that Syria is now "more interested in settling the Lebanese problem." As for a possible role by the Soviet Union, Mr. Deprez said

companioning delegation Sunday visited the Baq'aa Palestinian refugee camp. He described living conditions in the camp as similar to the camps where French citizens lived after the German invasion of France in 1940.

Mr. Deprez, 66, is also mayor of the town of Courbevoie just outside Paris with a population of 60,000 people. He has been serving as mayor for the last 25 years.

His UDF opposition party is headed by former French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing. Mr. Deprez joined the party in 1967. He formed the French-Jordanian parliamentary friendship group which includes 30 members from all parties in the French National Assembly.

Mr. Deprez is accompanied by two members from the Socialist Party, two from the UDF and one from the Communist Party.

In the 490-strong assembly, there are 62 UDF members, 89 members of the Gaullist party headed by Jacques Chirac, 60 of the Communist Party and the rest from the ruling Socialist Party of President Mitterrand.

During their stay here, the French parliamentarians will visit Petra and Ajlun and other tourist sites in the Kingdom prior to their return home on Thursday.

Chairman of the Jordanian-French Friendship Society Rizk Al Batayneh hosted a dinner Monday evening at the Hotel Jordan Intercontinental in honour of the visiting chairman of the French-Jordanian parliamentary friendship group, and the delegation accompanying him.

In their speech at the dinner Mr. Batayneh and Mr. Deprez praised Arab-French relations and France's support of Arab causes, especially the Palestinian issue.

Attending the dinner were a number of the Upper and Lower Houses of Parliament members and leading personalities.

Earlier Monday, the French delegation visited development projects in the Jordan Valley and was briefed on the Jordan Valley Authority's (JVA) programmes there. The delegation also visited the frontlines facing the Israeli-occupied West Bank. The delegation members laid a wreath at the Martyrs Monument in Karameh before visiting Jerash.

The ceremony resumed after police failed to find any sign of a bomb inside the hall.

Accepting the award, the 53-year-old bishop said it proved that "our cause is a just cause and that we will attain human rights in South Africa and everywhere in the world. We shall be free in South Africa and everywhere in the world."

Meanwhile in Stockholm, seven scientists from the United States and five European countries and an ailing Czech poet too weak to attend the traditional ceremony were presented the 1984 Nobel

Prize. The ceremony marked the 88th anniversary of the death of Alfred Nobel, the Swedish inventor of dynamite, who set up the prize for "champions of peace, fraternity between peoples and the abolition or reduction of standing armies."

Bishop Tutu, who will use the prize money for an educational trust for black youths in South Africa, said the 1984 Nobel Prize was a powerful symbol for the world's oppressed.

He concluded by asking: "If God be for us, who can be against us?"

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## Arafat to call for high-level meeting

LONDON (R) — Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman Yasser Arafat will call for a meeting of the newly-elected Executive Committee of the Organisation as soon as PLO delegations complete a tour of various socialist and friendly countries to brief world leaders on the outcome of the current situation in the Palestinian arena and the outcome of the 17th session of the Palestine National Council held last month in Amman, the London-based Arabic daily, Asharq Al Awsat, said Monday. The paper said the meeting will take a number of "important" decisions aimed at restoring cohesion to various PLO institutions. Several members of the committee are currently touring various countries. Three of them — Jamal Al Sourani, Mahmoud Abbas and Ahmad Abdul Rahman — are in Belgrade while Mohammad Milhem and Abdul Rahim Ahmad are expected to visit China soon.

## Iraq says 'very large' target hit near Kharg

BAGHDAD (R) — Iraq said its jets hit a "very large naval target" Sunday near the Iranian oil terminal of Kharg Island in the Gulf. A military spokesman said the attack took place at 6 p.m. (1500 GMT).

Iraq has in the past used the term "large naval target" to refer to oil tankers.

The Iraqi news agency (INA) quoted an Iraqi military spokesman as saying that the raiding planes "scored direct and effective hits" on the target and returned safely to base.

The spokesman said the target was "part of the (Iraqi sea and air) blockade on Kharg and the rest of the Iranian ports."

He added that the attack came in line with previous Iraqi warnings to international shipping companies to keep their vessels away or risk attack by Iraqi warplanes and naval units.

It was the second straight day that Iraq had reported hitting a vessel in the Gulf.

On Sunday the Bahamian-registered 163,155-ton B.T. Investor was hit in a missile attack south of Kharg.

A smaller vessel, the Kuwaiti-registered coastal cargo ship Tareq, was also hit either on Saturday or Sunday farther down the Gulf, 65 miles east of Bahrain. Gulf shipping sources said they believed the Tareq was hit by Iranian planes.

Iraq began attacking ships, including oil tankers, using Iranian ports earlier this year to put its Gulf war foe Iran, which relies heavily on its oil exports, in economic difficulty.

Iran later retaliated with air attacks on ships farther down the Gulf, usually vessels carrying goods to or from ports on the Arabian side of the waterway.

Shipping sources in the Gulf said the B.T. Investor had suffered minor damage and was believed to be travelling south under its own steam to Dubai, in the United Arab Emirates, which has a big dry dock.

After a six week lull in attacks on shipping by both Iran and Iraq, a 392,543 deadweight ton Cyprus-registered and registered tanker, the Minotaur, was hit in an apparent Iraqi strike while travelling to Kharg Island on Dec. 3.

## Yugoslav leader calls for international conference

KUWAIT (R) — Yugoslavia, a founding member of the Non-Aligned Movement, Monday called for an international conference to resolve the Middle East crisis.

Yugoslav President Veselin Djuranovic, who left Kuwait Monday after a three-day visit, told Kuwait Radio and the Kuwait News Agency (KUNA) the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) should attend such a meeting.

"Without such a conference... there will be no result from any move to reach a solution," he said.

Mr. Djuranovic discussed the Tehran hijack drama during talks with Kuwait's emir, Sheikh Jaber Al Ahmad Al Sabah, and other officials.

Yugoslav ambassador to Kuwait, Peter Kostic, had said before the visit the talks would "centre on

stimulating the initiative by the Non-Aligned Movement to secure an early end to the Iran-Iraq war."

The president said his country aimed to continue the foreign policy of the late President Tito. He said there was scope to boost trade, investment and financial ties between Yugoslavia and Kuwait. He did not cite any specific ventures.

Over the past five years, Yugoslav exports to Kuwait have risen between \$25 million and \$30 million a year, while imports from the Gulf state have run at two to \$4 million.

Kuwait has become an important source of finance for Yugoslavia and has awarded Yugoslav firms contracts for construction projects worth over half a billion dollars.

The president was due to visit Oman after Kuwait.

## Nobel laureates receive prizes in Oslo, Stockholm

OSLO (Agencies) — South African human rights campaigner Bishop Desmond Tutu collected the 1984 Nobel Peace Prize Monday after a bomb scare disrupted the ceremony and forced a 90-minute evacuation of the Oslo university hall.

The Norwegian Nobel Committee awarded Bishop Tutu the 1.65-million Swedish crown (\$187,000) prize for what it called his unifying role in the campaign against South Africa's policy of racial segregation.

Bishop Tutu, who was rushed out of the hall along with King Olav of Norway and the entire government of Prime Minister Kaare Willoch, said the bomb threat showed the despair of those opposed to peace and justice and proved the importance of the Nobel Peace Prize.

The ceremony resumed after police failed to find any sign of a bomb inside the hall.

Accepting the award, the 53-year-old bishop said it proved that "our cause is a just cause and that we will attain human rights in South Africa and everywhere in the world. We shall be free in South Africa and everywhere in the world."

Meanwhile in Stockholm, seven scientists from the United States and five European countries and an ailing Czech poet too weak to attend the traditional ceremony were presented the 1984 Nobel

prizes in science and literature on Monday.

The science prizewinners represent one of the most international groupings in the awards' 83-year-old history. In addition to the United States, the honorees are from Britain, Italy, West Germany, the Netherlands and Denmark. Two hold dual citizenships and several work multinationally.

The literary laureate, 83-year-old national poet Jaroslav Seifert, remained in Prague for health reasons. His daughter received the prize on his behalf.

Mr. Tutu said in Oslo he was accepting the prize "on behalf of all in my motherland, on behalf of those committed to the cause of justice, peace and reconciliation everywhere."

He concluded by asking: "If God be for us, who can be against us?"

Monday's ceremony marked the 88th anniversary of the death of Alfred Nobel, the Swedish inventor of dynamite, who set up the prize for "champions of peace, fraternity between peoples and the abolition or reduction of standing armies."

Bishop Tutu, who will use the prize money for an educational trust for black youths in South Africa, said the 1984 Nobel Prize was a powerful symbol for the world's oppressed.



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# Kuwaiti press questions Iran's role in Tehran hijack drama

**KUWAIT (R)**—Kuwait Monday formally thanked Iran for ending the Tehran hijack drama, but local newspapers bitterly criticised the Islamic Republic's role in the incident.

They also voiced hopes Iran would hand over the hijackers to Kuwait. The hijackers seized a Kuwait Airways Airbus last week and killed two U.S. passengers during a six-day ordeal at Tehran Airport.

"There are many disconcerting signs which indicate some collusion between the hijackers and the Iranian authorities, though we hope this is not true," the Arab Times said.

The English-language daily, which shares the political columns of the Arabic daily Al-Sayassah, also questioned what it called Iran's gentle treatment of the hij-

ackers. "It is treatment that could reach the point where Iranian caviar is added to their food," it remarked. Al Rai Al Aam alleged the Iranians had drawn out the rescue process for its own political ends. Iran could have resolved this in one or two days if it had wanted," it said.

In an editorial referring to Iranian accusations that Kuwait had not fully cooperated in solving the crisis, Al Qabas said: "The cooperation which Iran sought was submission to blackmail."

The Arab Times, Al-Sayassah and Al Rai Al Aam called for

steps to combat all terrorism. "The world urgently requires an international conference against terrorism, especially that involving aircraft hijackings," the first two papers said in a shared editorial.

"The handing over of hijackers to the victimised country is the most important decision the conference should agree on," they added.

The cabinet early Monday thanked Iran for ending the crisis, after both sides had earlier traded acrimonious allegations over their respective efforts to settle it.

Iran had said it was ready to take the plane by force, but faced Kuwaiti opposition. Kuwait said it was up to Tehran to act since the plane was on its soil.

"Kuwait's emir, government

and people are pleased that the hijacking of the Kuwaiti airliner in Tehran has ended with the freeing of the passengers and surrender of the hijackers," said a brief cabinet statement issued through the Kuwait News Agency early Monday.

"We express our gratitude to officials in the Islamic Republic of Iran and all those friendly states who took part in achieving this result, and limiting the hostages' suffering over the past week," it said.

A Kuwait Airways Airbus on a flight to Karachi was hijacked last Tuesday and forced to land in Tehran, where the drawn-out drama ended Sunday night with the overpowering of the hijackers and the rescue of nine remaining



**NUTRITION NEEDS:** University of Agriculture Organisation to discuss nutrition problems in the Near East (see story page 3). Jordan President Abdul Salem Al Majalli Monday opens a conference organised by the Food and Agr-

## Sudanese president arrives in China

**PEKING (R)**—Sudanese President Jaafar Numeiri arrived in Peking Monday for a five-day state visit to China and African diplomats said he would seek more Chinese economic and military aid.

Mr. Numeiri, who is making his third trip to China, will receive a formal welcome and a 21-gun salute outside the Great Hall of the People Tuesday before holding talks with President Li Xiangshan. He is also likely to meet Chinese leader Deng Xiaoping and Prime Minister Zhao Ziyang during his stay.

Mr. Numeiri was met at the airport by Minister for Urban and Rural Construction Rui Xingren and Assistant Foreign Minister Zhai Jue.

Mr. Numeiri and Mr. Li had talks in August when they attended National Day celebrations in Romania. "China has military and economic links with Sudan. The Sudanese Armed Forces have Chinese fighter aircraft, tanks and artillery, along with Soviet and Western weaponry."

The diplomats said Mr. Numeiri was likely to discuss the Middle East, the drought in Africa which is severely affecting Sudan's neighbour Ethiopia, and Chinese assistance for agricultural projects in Sudan.

## U.S. 'thankful' for release of hostages

**WASHINGTON (AP)**—The U.S. State Department says the United States is "thankful" for the freeing of two American hostages after Iranian security men overpowered the hijackers of a Kuwaiti jetliner at Tehran Airport.

Department spokeswoman Vivienne Ascher, citing reports that the two Americans were being treated at a hospital in the Iranian capital, said in a statement Sunday evening that "we look for their speedy return to U.S. custody."

Hours earlier, Secretary of State George Shultz declared in a New York speech that "the atrocity of the terrorist hijacking in Tehran" underscored this country's responsibility to combat international terrorism.

The plane siege cost the lives of two Americans, Charles Hegna, 50, and William Stanford, 52, identified by the State Department as employees of the U.S. Agency for International Development.

President Reagan, attending the taping of a Christmas television show Sunday evening in Washington, said when asked about the outcome of the Tehran plane situation: "We're still trying to get confirmation of that."

A statement issued by Ms. Ascher at the State Department, citing reports from Tehran by Iran's Islamic Republic News Agency (IRNA), said the U.S. government "has no independent confirmation that all the hostages were rescued. If the announcement proves to be correct, however, we would be thankful that the two Americans among them were saved."

### Britain describes ordeal

Meanwhile the British flight engineer freed from the hijacked Kuwaiti airliner in Tehran shortly before the terrorists surrendered, described Sunday how his captives several times held a gun to his head, screaming at him in Arabic.

"There was a frightening moment every moment," said Neil Beeston, 40, in an interview with BBC television. "Every five minutes there was a frightening incident. There was no letup at all. It was just frightening the whole period."

Beeston was released from the plane with six other hostages Sunday, leaving behind passengers strapped to their chairs with explosives around them. A few hours later, Iranian security guards stormed the plane and the hijackers surrendered.

Beeston estimated that about 100 shots were fired inside the plane during the six-day ordeal. "Every two minutes we thought we were dead," he said, adding that he had no doubt that the hijackers planned to end the drama by blowing up the plane.

Asked whether he was threatened with death, he said: "Several times personally, yes. You get a gun at your head and a lot of screaming."

He said he was torn when he was chosen to be released and had to leave behind the remaining passengers and fellow-Briton Harry Clark, the pilot.

"We were heartbroken," he said. "You can't describe the feeling, to see people left there str-

apped to their chairs with explosives around. You just can't explain how you feel about something like that."

Beeston thanked the Iranian government for ending the hijacking, saying "it's fantastic news."

Bill Clare, third secretary at the British Interest Section of the Swedish embassy in Tehran, told Press Association, the British news agency: "The passengers are all safe and Mr. Clark is in good condition... the American and Kuwaiti hostages are going to hospital, but they are basically okay."

He said he understood the hijack was ended by Iranian soldiers who boarded the plane on the pretense of cleaning it. "The armed soldiers overpowered the hijackers and took both the hijackers and the hostages off the plane," he said.

In Aberdeen, Scotland, a British expert on terrorism Sunday accused Iran of collaborating with hijackers of the Kuwaiti airliner and said the West should blockade the country.

Paul Wilkinson, professor of international relations at Aberdeen University, said in an interview on British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) radio: "It is becoming obvious that the Iranian regime is conniving with the hijackers."

He said: "The fact that they are able to walk out and beat up passengers on the steps of the aircraft when there is no sign of an Iranian military presence or desire to send in a rescue squad shows they are conniving."

## Peres visit improves ties with France

**TEL AVIV (R)**—The visit to Paris last week by Israeli Prime Minister Shimon Peres has produced a new warmth and understanding between France and Israel, according to officials of both countries.

"There's love in the air. This was a meeting of emotions, not just interests," Baruch Askarov, a Peres aide, told Reuters.

Mr. Peres, head of the Labour Party, returned over the weekend to accolades from all major political parties and newspapers.

Opponents such as Deputy Prime Minister David Levy called the visit "an achievement for the nation and the state." Tourism Minister Avraham Shafir, like Mr. Levy of the right-wing Likud Bloc, called it historic.

French officials here agree that relations have improved dramatically. They attribute this to the personal visits of President Francois Mitterrand and to the change in Israeli governments last September, when seven years of Likud rule ended.

The visiting mayor of Paris Jacques Chirac, Mr. Mitterrand's main political opponent, told Minister Without Portfolio Moshe Arens Monday that he had never seen such a warm reception given to a head of government in Paris as that accorded to Mr. Peres last week, an Israeli Foreign Ministry spokesman said.

Mr. Peres said on his return he had received a commitment that France would not provide atomic reactors with military potential to Arab countries.

There was also agreement on ways to broaden cooperation in science and research.

Israeli officials say one reason they are so eager to rebuild relations with Paris is that France has channels to the Arab World.

## Arab League warns of grave food security problem in Arab World

**ABU DHABI (Peira)**—Assistant Arab League Secretary-General Abdel Mohsen Zalzaleh Monday warned of the aggravating food security problem in the Arab World and the food gap which has doubled ten times since the last decade.

In an interview with the Kuwaiti News Agency, Dr. Zalzaleh said Arab countries will find difficulties in getting their food requirements from the international markets by the end of this century, "even if the Arab countries were in possession of the prices of such requirements."

The food security problem, Dr. Zalzaleh added, ranks high in the extraordinary priorities of the Arab League and its specialised agencies.

In a departure statement at Abu Dhabi, Dr. Zalzaleh said he was going to attend the Arab agriculture ministers meeting, which will be held in Mogadishu on Dec. 11 to follow up on the projects crystallised by the Arab League specialised organisations. These projects were referred to the Arab Economic and Social Council for study and endorsement, he said.

Dr. Zalzaleh added that a total of 76 projects worth about \$22 million have been endorsed by the Arab Economic and Social Council and that some of which have been referred to the Arab investors while others have been referred to the Arab funds.

These projects, Dr. Zalzaleh said, are distributed among the various Arab countries.

However, he added, they are modest compared to the aggravating food security problem, because Arab agricultural imports have exceeded \$25 billion.

## Polisario rebels reinforced with Soviet-made arms

By Stephen Hughes  
Reuter

**ZAG, South Morocco**—Moroccan army officers said that advanced Soviet-made armoured vehicles captured last month were among large quantities of new weapons delivered recently to Polisario guerrillas through Algeria.

Reporters who visited Zag over the weekend were shown five intact BMP-1 armoured vehicles.

One of them had only 293 kilometres on the clock, which a field officer said was the distance it would have travelled to get from Polisario bases near the Algerian town of Tindouf to the place it was captured.

Guerrillas of the Polisario front are fighting Morocco for control of the Western Sahara, a former Spanish colony.

Col. Hammou Arzaz, commander of the Zag sector, told visiting newsmen that eight of the BMP-1's were captured last month when the Polisario launched a major attack on Moroccan Defence lines 45 kilometres south of here.

Armed with a cannon, Sagger guided missiles, rockets and machine guns, the air-conditioned and amphibious BMP can carry a crew of three plus eight infantrymen who fire through slits in the sides, using individual periscopes. It has

a top speed of 60 kilometres per hour. It is used by Warsaw Pact armies and by Soviet forces in Afghanistan. "It is a very murderous weapon," a Moroccan officer said.

Col. Arzaz said that in last month's attack the Polisario fielded about 2,500 men including two battalions of armour with about 50 Soviet-made T-55 tanks and as many BMPs.

Officers showed photographs of a narrow gap made by the guerrillas in a ridge of sand and rock along the defence lines, just wide enough for a BMP to pass.

"When they drove through the breach they were trapped and we captured them intact, taking 10 prisoners including one officer and one infantryman who was only 17 years old," an officer said.

In a communique at the time the Moroccan said 175 guerrillas were killed during the engagement for the loss of 37 Moroccan soldiers.

On another part of the defence lines near Haouza, 200 kilometres south west of Zag, newsmen were shown the scene of the last major battle, on Nov. 27 when the guerrillas lost 114 dead and the Moroccan 15, according to the local commander Col. Abid Tria.

The burned-out wrecks of a T-55 tank and half a dozen vehicles lay over a mile away beyond

the defence lines. There was no sign of any breach in the defences which stretched to the horizon on either side.

In a communique published in Algeria, the Polisario said the attack was designed to "liberate" the tiny hamlet of Haouza abandoned by the Moroccans in 1976 and used as the guerrillas' "provisional capital" until the Moroccans returned last May.

While occupied by the Polisario, Haouza was officially twinned with the French town of Le Mans when the mayor was a Communist sympathiser of the guerrilla movement.

Haouza is now over 30 kilometres behind the Moroccan defence lines.

Col. Tria showed reporters a new village with a tailor's shop, two cafes and a grocery store built a kilometre away from the ruins of the old settlement.

"I invite the mayor of Le Mans to come and visit us and see what a peaceful little place this is. We will roll out the red carpet for him and give him some mint tea," Col. Tria said.

Col. Tria said eight T-55 tanks and two BMPs were knocked out in the Haouza battle which lasted over five hours with the guerrillas using 122 mm artillery, 160 mm and 240 mm mortars and Sagger guided missiles, all Soviet-made

and used this year for the first time in the nine-year conflict.

Col. Abdel Aziz Bennani, commander of Morocco's Western Sahara forces, said at a news conference there were daily attacks by guerrillas at various points along the defence lines, which stretch for 1,600 kilometres and are designed to protect all the towns and phosphate mines in the area.

But he said the attacks consisted of sporadic shelling from a distance of about 15 kilometres by groups of 10 or 15 men and did not cause any damage.

"Occasionally someone gets slightly hurt by a flying rock, but nobody ever was killed except in a face-to-face combat," he said.

He denied a Polisario report published in Algeria which said 50 Moroccans were killed in an attack on Messerghem (Peira) Dec. 1. "I have never heard of such a place and there was absolutely no fighting on that day," he said.

Commenting on detailed guerrilla communiqués, issued every few days over the last five months, Col. Bennani said: "It is impossible for the rebels to know what casualties if any there are, since they job mortar bombs over our lines. They cannot come over and count them."

## Islamic ministers to meet on Dec. 19

**JEDDAH (Peira)**—Arrangements have been made for holding an Islamic foreign ministers conference in Jeddah on Dec. 19. Organisation of Islamic Conference (OIC) Secretary General Habib Al Chatti announced here Monday.

He said in a statement to the

Saudi Arabian Al-Sharq Al-Awsat magazine that contacts with Islamic nations are going ahead for holding a dialogue with European nations for the sake of stopping all European harmful campaigns against Islam.

He said agreement has been reached with European countries

for revising all school textbooks from the elementary to the university stages with a view to removing all materials that might harm Islam or the Muslim people.

"Zionists are exploiting the press and information media in Europe to harm Islam and the Islamic Nation," Mr. Chatti said.

## TV & RADIO

JORDAN TELEVISION	BBC WORLD SERVICE
<b>MAIN CHANNEL</b>	639, 720, 1413 KHz
17:00.....Koran	06:00 Newsdesk 06:30 Incredible Flattens
17:15.....Cartoons	06:45 Financial News 06:55 Reflections
17:30.....Children Programmes	07:00 World News 07:05 24 Hours News Summary 07:20 New Ideas
18:25.....Sport	07:40 Book Choice 07:45 The World Today 08:00 Newsdesk 08:30 Rock Salad 09:00 World News 09:05 24 Hours News Summary 09:30 Sweet Soul 09:50 24 Hours News Summary 10:00 World News 10:05 Reflections 10:15 Music in the Age of Chivalry 10:30 Hollywood's Oscar Nights 11:00 World News 11:05 British Press Review 11:15 The World Today 11:30 Financial News 11:40 Look Ahead 11:45 What's New 12:00 News Summary followed by Discovery 12:30 Wives and Daughters 13:00 World News 13:05 News about Britain 13:15 Letter from London 13:20 Scotland this Week 13:30 Sports International 14:00 Newsdesk 14:15 The Spirit of Kitty Hawk 14:45 Sports Round-up 15:00 World News 15:05 24 Hours News Summary 15:30 Network 15:45 Recording of the Week 16:00 Outlook 16:45 Places of Hope 17:00 Radio Newsdesk 17:15 A Jolly Good Show 18:00 World News 18:05 Commentary 18:15 Omnibus 18:45 The World Today 19:00 World News 19:05 Meridian 19:40 Scotland this Week 19:45 Sports Round-up 20:00 Newsdesk 20:30 Nature Notebook 20:40 The Farming World 21:00 Outlook: News Summary 21:30 Stock Market Report 21:45 The World Today 22:00 World News 22:05 24 Hours News Summary 22:30 The Spirit of Kitty Hawk 23:00 News Summary: Letter from London 23:10 Book Choice 23:15 Concert Hall 24:00 World News: The World Today 00:25 Scotland this Week 00:30 Financial News 00:40 Reflections
<b>FOREIGN CHANNEL</b>	
18:00.....German Programme	
19:00.....News in French	
20:00.....News in Hebrew	
20:30.....News in Arabic	
21:00.....Local Programme	
21:05.....Arabic Series	
22:15.....Programmes Review	
22:30.....Varieties	
23:00.....News in Arabic	
<b>RADIO JORDAN</b>	
855 KHz, AM & 99 MHz, FM & parity on 9560 KHz, SW	
07:00.....Light Music	
07:30.....News Desk	
08:00.....Morning Show	
10:00.....News Summary	
10:05.....Morning Show	
11:00.....Pop Session	
12:00.....News Summary	
12:05.....Pop Session	
13:00.....News Summary	
13:05.....Pop Session	
14:00.....Pop Session	
14:10.....Instrumentals	
14:30.....Science Fiction	
14:50.....Concert Hour	
16:00.....News Summary	
16:05.....Instrumentals	
16:30.....Old Favourites	
17:00.....Science Report	
17:30.....Pop Session	
18:00.....News Summary	
18:05.....Top Twenty	
19:00.....Newsdesk	
19:30.....Date with a Star	
20:00.....Evening Show	
21:00.....News Summary	
21:05.....Evening Show	
22:00.....News Summary	
22:05.....Evening Show	
23:00.....News Headlines	
23:05.....Evening Show	
14:00.....News Headlines	

## WHAT'S GOING ON

TODAY'S EVENTS	EXHIBITIONS
<b>EXHIBITIONS</b>	
* An exhibition of oil and water colour paintings, ceramics and wood carvings by Asanah Al Jamal and Mohammad Samara at the Royal Cultural Centre until Dec. 17.	
* An exhibition of Islamic books at the University of Jordan Library.	
* An exhibition of books on Western art at the British Council.	
* An art exhibition of oils and watercolours by Nefle (Swiss) at 6:00 p.m. at the French Cultural Centre until Dec. 22.	
* An exhibition of graphics by Yaser Dweik at the British Council.	
* A caricature drawing exhibition by Najl Al Ali, at the University of Jordan's Engineering and Technology Faculty from 10-12 December.	
CULTURAL CENTRES	CHURCHES
Royal Cultural Centre Tel. 6610267	St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic) Jabbal Amman, Tel. 245900
American Centre Library 44320	Church of the Annunciation (Roman Catholic) Jabbal Amman, 37440
British Council 36147-8	St. George's Church (Roman Catholic) Jabbal Amman, 661757
French Cultural Centre 37009	Church of the Annunciation (Greek Orthodox) Abadi, 23541
Goethe Institute 41993	Armenian Apostolic Church (Church of the Redeemer) Jabbal Amman, 41539
Soviet Cultural Centre 44203	Armenian Orthodox Church Ashrafieh, 771331
Turkish Cultural Centre 24049	St. Ephraim Church (Syrian Orthodox) Ashrafieh, 771751
Turkmen Cultural Centre 39777	Armenian Apostolic Church (Inter-denominational) meet at Southern Baptist School in Shamsani, 816534
Hops Arts Centre 665195	
Hussein Youth City 667181	
Y.W.C.A. 41793	
Y.W.M.C.A. 664251	
Armenian Museum Library 36111	
University of Jordan Library 843555	
MUSEUMS	PRAYER TIMES
Folklore Museum: Jewelry and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 16th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 51760.	06:30.....Fair
Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabbal Al Qaf's (Citadel Hill). Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.). Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 4414	06:27.....(Sunrise) Duha
Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics, and sculptures by contemporary Islamic artists from most of the Muslim countries and a collection of paintings by 19th Century orientalists artists. Munazzah, Jabbal Amman. Opening hours: 10:00 a.m. - 1:30 p.m. and 3:30 p.m. - 6:00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 30128	11:29.....Dhuha
Martyrs' Memorial (Military Museum): Collection of military memorabilia dating from the Arab Revolt of 1916. Sports City, Amman. Opening hours 9 a.m. - 4 p.m. Closed Saturdays. Tel. 664240	16:31.....Maghrib
Popular Life of Jordan Museum: 100 to 150 year old items such as costumes, weapons, musical instruments, etc. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 37169	17:59.....Isha

## FOR THE TRAVELLER

AMMAN AIRPORT	MARITIME TRAFFIC
This information is supplied by Alia information department at the Queen Alia International Airport tel. (09) 53220, where it should always be verified.	Regular-line ships docking at Aqaba port:
<b>ARRIVALS</b>	— Kota Mulla
06:50.....Cairo (MS)	— Simeria
07:30.....Aqaba (RJ)	— Wladyslaw Bronisky
08:00.....Dubai (RJ)	— Kiti Emera
09:45.....Kuwait (RJ)	— Arabian Gulf
09:45.....Jeddah (RJ)	— Frio Adriatic
09:45.....Cairo (RJ)	— Hual Tracer
09:55.....Dhahran (RJ)	
09:55.....Dubai, Bahrain (RJ)	
10:00.....Muscat, Doha (RJ)	
10:10.....Larnaca, Damascus (RJ)	
10:20.....Beirut (RJ)	
10:35.....Dhahran, Riyadh (SV)	
10:45.....Singapore, Abu Dhabi (RJ)	
12:15.....Baghdad (IA)	
12:15.....Moscow (GF)	
13:50.....Moscow (GF)	
14:00.....Kuwait (KU)	
16:15.....Baghdad (IA)	
17:30.....New York, Vienna (RJ)	
18:00.....Amsterdam, Istanbul (KLM)	
18:30.....Cairo (RJ)	
19:45.....Tripoli (RJ)	
20:15.....Zurich, Larnaca (SR)	
20:20.....Athens (OA)	
20:40.....Rome, Damascus (AZ)	
20:50.....Frankfurt, Damascus (LH)	
22:00.....Cairo (MS)	
00:45.....Cairo (RJ)	
01:10.....Baghdad (RJ)	
DEPARTURES:	MONEY EXCHANGE
05:45.....Cairo (RJ)	Local sell-buy rates in Jls
07:00.....Beirut (RJ)	Belgian franc.....64.4/ 64.8
07:15.....Aqaba (RJ)	Dutch guilder.....115.1/ 115.7
07:30.....Cairo (MS)	Egyptian pound.....311.6/ 316.6
11:15.....Tripoli (RJ)	French franc.....42.4/ 42.6
11:45.....Geneva, Madrid (RJ)	Irqi dinar.....335/ 341.5
12:00.....Paris, London (RJ)	Irqi dinar (for 100).....21/ 21.2
12:15.....Amsterdam, New York (RJ)	Japanese yen (for 100).....162.2/ 163.1
12:15.....Riyadh, Dhahran (SV)	Kuwaiti dinar.....1325.5/ 1333.3
12:15.....Istanbul, Bucharest (RJ)	Lebanese lira.....46.1/ 47.2
12:30.....Frankfurt, Copenhagen (RJ)	Omani rial.....1159/ 1160
13:00.....Baghdad (RJ)	Omani rial.....110.3/ 111.3
14:30.....Cairo (RJ)	Saudi riyal.....112.7/ 113.5
14:50.....Moscow (SU)	Swedish crown.....45.6/ 45.9
15:00.....Baghdad (IA)	Sri Lanka.....157.7/ 158.7
17:15.....Kuwait (RJ)	Syrian lira.....109.5/ 110.5
18:30.....Kuwait (RJ)	U.K. sterling pound.....483/ 485
20:45.....Baghdad (RJ)	U.S. dollar.....401.5/ 403.5
21:10.....Baghdad (RJ)	W. German mark.....130/ 130.8</



## FAO seminar tackles problems of agricultural, nutrition programmes

By Rana Sabbagh  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Increasing food productivity should be taken into consideration as well as the quality of food products which should result in improved nutrition for the people, the FAO seminar on "Technical Consultation on Food and Nutrition Policies and Programmes in the Near East" said Monday.

Speaking at the opening of a three-day seminar on "Technical Consultation on Food and Nutrition Policies and Programmes in the Near East", Dr. Majali said that agricultural development plans are useless if they do not focus on the rural communities and their social and economic status. These measures are needed to decrease migration from rural to urban areas which is resulting in food problems in terms of quantity and quality, he said.

The seminar, organized by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) in cooperation with the Faculty of Agriculture at the University of Jordan, aims to discuss priorities and guidelines that should be referred to when

adopting any nutrition solutions and programmes.

Dr. Salah J'umma, FAO regional representative for the Near East region, stressed the fact that the Near East is one of the highest importers of basic food needs, reaching up to fifty per cent of the total imports. Dr. J'umma also said that the status of food and nutrition in the region, and monitoring the nutrition status of the population are two basic factors for planning any developmental activity concerned with improving the living standards of the people.

Those two factors also form the base for any nutrition intervention programmes", Dr. J'umma added.

Dean of the Faculty of Agriculture at the University of Jordan, Dr. Mahmoud Al Douwairy said: "Many developing countries have overcome problems of agricultural production, but they still suffer from marketing and pricing systems; therefore, if we want to secure stability in agricultural and food policies, there is no choice except to adopt fair marketing systems which take into consideration the interests of both

producers and consumers."

Dr. Douwairy pointed out an important fact concerning the food problem around the world. "It is not only a problem of food production but also a lack of management, marketing and general policy of the country", he said. He added that food economies should deal with utilising available resources in order to reach as close to self-sufficiency as is possible. Dr. Douwairy also said that the agricultural sector should be given priority in socio-economic development plans.

Six working papers prepared by the FAO on food dealing with the nutrition situation in the Near East region, food quality control and consumer protection, nutrition in agricultural training, policies and development strategies and their effect on nutrition, manpower needs for the improvement of food and nutrition activities, and programmes to improve food and nutrition conditions, will be presented during this seminar.

Participating in this seminar are experts from seven countries, Jordan, Iraq, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia, Tunisia, Egypt and America.



Minister of Agriculture Mohammad Al Bashir (second right) and West German Ambassador to Jordan Hermann Munz (third left) Monday sign a memorandum for technical cooperation in the production of veterinary vaccines (Petra photo)

## Jordan, W.Germany sign memoranda for veterinary vaccines production

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordan and West Germany Monday exchanged memoranda for technical cooperation in the field of producing veterinary vaccines.

The memoranda provide for establishing a laboratory to produce vaccines at a cost of JD 850,000 of which the Jordanian government will contribute JD 260,000 while the West German government will contribute JD 240,000 in addition to providing a number of technicians, the necessary tools and equipment, worth JD 140,000.

The memoranda also provide for training a number of Jordanian experts in the fields of vaccine production in West Germany to later replace the German experts.

The memoranda were signed

for Jordan by Minister of Agriculture Mohammad Al Bashir and for the West German Government by Dr. Hermann Munz, the West German ambassador to Jordan, in the presence of senior ministry and embassy officials.

### Disease prevention

Speaking about the importance of the laboratory, Ministry of Agriculture Animal Wealth Consultant Abdul Ghani Al Nahar said that the idea behind the establishment of the laboratory surfaced in 1980 with the aim of following up on the increasing number of animal breeding farms and to prevent the outbreak of diseases among animals or birds.

One of the main reasons behind

the establishment of this laboratory, Mr. Nahar said, is the large quantities of vaccines imported into the country, estimated at 70 millions doses.

A study undertaken by the Arab Chemical Drug Industries and Medical Appliances (ACDI-IMA) has also contributed to adopting this idea and bringing it into existence because this study revealed that Arab countries need 800 million vaccines for poultry and 60 million for other animals, he added.

Once the laboratory is in operation, Mr. Nahar said, it will produce 168 million doses annually, of which 160 million will be poultry vaccines with the balance being vaccines for other animals.

## Ministry to implement national health strategy shortly, Ajlouni says

AMMAN (Petra) — The Health Ministry has announced that it will shortly implement a national health strategy founded on a sound scientific and well-studied basis in order to meet the country's health services and requirements on a permanent basis.

The announcement was made by Health Minister Kamel Ajlouni at a meeting with his aides and directors of health departments in various governorates. The minister said that directors of all health

departments will meet in the coming week to present the final formula for introducing health improvements in their regions so that the ministry can incorporate them into the national plan.

The improvements will not cancel the present health systems but will expand health services and cut down on routine and administrative procedures that obstruct the implementation of health services, Dr. Ajlouni said.

Referring to the nursing pro-

fession, the minister said that in a few years time, Jordan will have a self-sufficiency of local nurses in view of the increasing number of female Tawjihi graduates who are applying to join the profession every year.

One governorate at least is now self-sufficient in nurses and has even begun to move some of the surplus nurses to other governorates, the minister pointed out.

## Good triumphs over evil in delightful, imaginative children's drama production

By Rana Sabbagh  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — "A City Without Love", a children's play currently running at the Royal Cultural Centre in Amman, has entered its fifth day of success, a success largely due to its ability to touch and stir the creative and imaginative side of a child's mind.

"A City Without Love" is also a serious play. It has a didactic message and sub-messages which revolve around the ideals of love, freedom, joy, fraternity and other good elements in human beings. These themes were introduced throughout the play, were built up until they reached the turning point, and then ended in a convincing solution.

The play is written by Lee Astin, adapted by Fouad Shoumail and directed jointly by Miss Sawwan Darwazah and Mr. Hani Snobar.

The play revolves around a city that is haunted with fear, oppression and sadness; its inhabitants are not allowed to be emotional, to sympathize, to do good deeds nor to love.

The ruler, a kind man, is dominated by the "Hollow Man", a tyrant who has discovered a destructive machine that suppresses the citizens' behaviour for good deeds, love and help. The "Hollow Man" wants this city to remain sad, miserable, desperate and helpless.

A clown and his son, Farah, re-enter the city and try to plant seeds of love, good deeds, and joy; Sawwan, the ruler's daughter, has the same idea but is helpless under the domination of the "Hollow Man", a symbol of evil.

### Good over evil

The "Hollow Man" arrests the clown, Farah and Sawwan and orders his guards to execute them for their optimistic approach in trying to overthrow his imposed convictions. The ruler feels sad, but is unable to do anything to stop this verdict. Farah dresses himself up as a wizard, destroys the machine and thus the "Hollow Man" loses his domination over the city. The ruler orders the citizens to change the city's colour from grey to a bright, cheerful colour as the city became the city of love, gaiety, good deeds and cooperation.

Miss Darwazah, interviewed by the Jordan Times, said: "Poetic justice in this play was preserved,



The Queen of Swallows (left), the princess (centre) and the guard of the 'City Without Love' (right) act a scene in the lively children's production at the Royal Cultural Centre (J.T. photo)

good won over bad and evil, yet the story was different in terms of, not only getting rid of the villain, but children observed how the notions of love, fraternity, joy and freedom were introduced, how the villain was banned and how love re-dominated the city without love."

She added that the play is a new serious play with a didactic message and sub-messages and that these notions are proved in their essential importance to any community. Miss Darwazah described the play as a new approach in educating Jordanian children and youth in how to appreciate the art of theatre.

### New concepts in theatre

The directors also introduced a new concept of theatre art by using new visions and approaches in an attempt to stir the imaginative and creative aspects of the child's mind. Ballistic tableaux choreographed by Nicol Hajjara and songs, sung by Amal Dabbas and composed by Ibrahim Khatib, supported the story and its messages.

Costumes, set design and technical aspects added unity to the story and the actors. The costumes, designed by Nabilla Hourani, stressed on fantasy clothes and colours and the cheerful designs were in harmony with the role of each character: the "Hollow Man" was wearing a black gown to represent his evil and cruel spirit, whereas Sawwan, the ruler, Farah, the clown, guards and the Queen of Swallows had gay, cheerful and colourful outfits to reflect their human, kind and good per-

### Children's participation

The clown, Farah and the guard acted their roles in such a convincing manner that the children participated in a positive way and they joined in with the play saying, "There he is," or "behind the tree", "under the rock" or they imitated the guard who kept saying, "Foreigners are not allowed to enter this city."

The play succeeded because it captured the children's attention and participation, it stirred their imagination and emotions and added to this, the simple acting and dialogue, the ballistic tableaux and songs were all of interest to the children. The children were visibly happy when the "Hollow Man" and his destructive machine were destroyed.

Actors who participated in the show were: Maher Bilhaisi, Jihad Massarweh, Nasser Omar, Jamal Jarrar, Nadia Shoukairi, Joumana Khalili, Samia Wadi, Mouskles Sawaked, Walid Bourmawi and Tahseen Ahmad as well as 11 ballerinas.

The play will be on show until December 20 and is a suitable choice for all members of the family from seven years.

## Search continues for other lost person

## Rescue teams find missing man's body

AMMAN (J.T.) — Civil Defence rescue teams have found the body of one of two missing people who were swept away by flash floods in the Siwaqa area, some 40 kilometres south of Amman, a spokesman for the Defence Department said Monday.

The spokesman said that intensive search campaigns which were carried out by civil defence teams have resulted in finding the body of Sa'di Abdullah Al Nawaish on Nov. 23.

On Dec. 8, the Civil Defence teams intensified their efforts to search for the body of another citizen, Mohammad Abdul Rahman Sarairah, who was also swept by the floods but these efforts were to no avail, the spokesman said.

Mr. Nawaish and Mr. Sarairah were declared missing on Nov. 10 when the car they were travelling in was swept away by a flash flood resulting from unusually heavy rains in that area.

From that time helicopters of the Royal Jordanian Airforce, as well as rescue teams from the Civil Defence Directorate and the Public Security Department, have been searching for the two people.

## Jordan, Algeria agree on transport cooperation

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordan and Algeria Monday agreed on cooperation in the fields of meteorology, railroads, marine transport and civil aviation, the Jordanian News Agency, Petra said.

The initial agreement followed an official round of talks Monday between the Algerian side, headed by Mr. Salah Kojil, Algerian Minister of Transport and Communications who is currently on an official visit to Jordan at the head of an Algerian delegation, and Jordanian Minister of Transport Farhi Obeid.

The talks were attended on the Jordanian side by Ministry of Transport Under Secretary Nazem Aref, Civil Aviation Authority Director General Khalid Mohamamad Ali, Director General of the Royal Jordanian Airline, Alia, Mahmoud Jamal Balqaz, and

the Algerian side represented by Algerian Ambassador to Jordan Abdul Rahman Sharif, Anan Al Sharif, director of the studies department at the Ministry of Transport and Communications and Hamideh Ammar.

Earlier Mr. Kojil met with Dr. Mohammad Adoub Al Zaben, Minister of Communications, and discussed with him means of developing and expanding telephone contacts between the two countries. The two sides agreed to increase the number of telephone lines in order to meet the increasing demands by people in both countries for telephone contacts.

The two ministers also reviewed the extent of cooperation in the field of satellite communications once the Arab satellite comes into operation by the beginning of next year.

## Farmers' federation continues financial aid to members

AMMAN (Petra) — The Jordanian Farmers' Federation (JFF) has provided JD 2,498,135 in loans to some 2,765 members, during the period between 1978 and 1983, JFF Chairman Adel Al Shamaileh said Monday.

Mr. Shamaileh, who was speaking during a press conference, added that the federation also gave loans worth JD 139,000 to farmers in the Jordan Valley and that since its establishment it has been working to provide loans to the members in order to meet their requirements for tools, agricultural materials, tractors, fertilisers, seeds and insecticides which are all necessary for improving their agricultural production and marketing, he said.

Speaking about the loans and aids the federation received during the same period, Mr. Shamaileh said that it received JD 576,000 in loans from the Jordanian government and JD 1.5 million in loans from the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) to be settled in 40 years.

Concerning this aid, Mr. Shamaileh said the federation had also received JD 125,000 in aid from the government during the years 1976, 1977 and 1979 to help the federation pay the staff salaries, while the federation received JD 120,000 to compensate farmers for their crops which were stricken by frost. The JFF also received JD 173,000 in aid from the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO).

Speaking about the problems and difficulties facing the federation, Mr. Shamaileh said that one of the major problems of the federation is the lack of firm capital, adding that the JFF's capital consists of members enrolment fees, loans and aid.

## Ghor Al Safi committee takes chlorination, safety measures

KARAK (Petra) — The Public Safety Committee in Ghor Al Safi sub-district called on the Arab Potash Company (APC) and Impresit, an Italian company, to install chlorination equipment in the water pumping stations in order to chlorinate the water supply in the areas under their supervision.

The committee, following a meeting chaired by Mr. Yousef Adaleh, sub-district governor, decided to ban all citizens from spreading their livestock along the main road linking Ghor Al Safi to Aqaba and to penalise violators,

and to evacuate all tent dwellers who live near the valleys and streams to preserve the people's health and possessions.

The committee also decided to embark on a campaign for fighting stray dogs in the Ghor area, in cooperation with Ghor Al Safi municipality and the agriculture department.

It was also recommended that all barracks constructed in front of the houses be removed because they constitute health hazards affecting public safety and health.

## NEWS IN BRIEF

### Ayyoub, Yugoslav minister discuss trade

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Supply Ibrahim Ayyoub discussed with visiting Yugoslav Minister of Trade and Economic Cooperation Demitry Task ways of increasing the volume of trade exchange between the two countries. Also discussed during the meeting was supplying Jordan with Yugoslav meat, wheat and foodstuffs and exporting Jordanian phosphate to Yugoslavia. Attending the meeting was Yugoslav Ambassador in Amman Todor Bojadzievski.

### Abu Qoura to attend Red Cross meetings

AMMAN (Petra) — Dr. Ahmad Abu Qoura, chairman of the Jordanian National Red Crescent Society and chairman of the International Red Cross (IRC) standing commission, leaves Amman Tuesday to attend the meetings of the chairman of the IRC standing commission, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and the League of Red Cross Societies (LRCS) scheduled to be held in Geneva on Dec. 12.

### Ministry grows two million saplings

AMMAN (Petra) — The Ministry of Agriculture has grown 2,092,407 fruit tree saplings at its nurseries and will soon begin selling them to the public, according to Mr. Lutfi Huweidi, director of the agricultural production services at the ministry. He said that the saplings will be sold at nominal prices starting early next month.

## Dweik's textured prints explore many facets with creative, eloquent simplicity

By Meg Abu Hamdan  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — With paintings to his credit like the wonderful light-filled views of Aqaba harbour, spontaneous abstract watercolours full of dashing lines and small eloquent prints, Yaser Dweik has for many years been one of Jordan's most established and respected artists. A position that his present show at the British Council, perhaps more than any other of his previous exhibitions, reaffirms for with this collection of prints the artist seems to have come into his own.

Perhaps one of the reasons Dweik's current show is consistently better than its predecessors is that, instead of being a mixture of different styles and media, it consists solely of prints that for the most part work through a single theme.

As printing was always Dweik's first love, the earlier lack of unity in his exhibitions was probably mostly due to lack of facilities.

But now Dweik has his own press and this has obviously given him the incentive to produce some really creative and extremely well-crafted prints, the best of which have to be his abstracts.

### Effective texturing

With these, Dweik has explored many facets of a quietly balanced and interesting composition — that of a circle hovering above layers of textured colours. The texturing has been achieved by the use of small pieces of fabric in the printing process, the subtleties of whose weave, the tiny grids and fluctuating thicknesses somehow become much more apparent than if the real material had been used

as in a collage, which often these prints resemble. Perhaps we are made more aware of the tiny intricacies of the fabric simply because it isn't there, but whatever the reason, the ultimate effect is remarkably striking.

The roughness and irregularity of this lower textured half of the print contrasts strongly with the smoother glaze-like finishes that characterise the upper half, in which float the calligraphy-filled circles which either bear long cryptic messages or the single word "Allah".

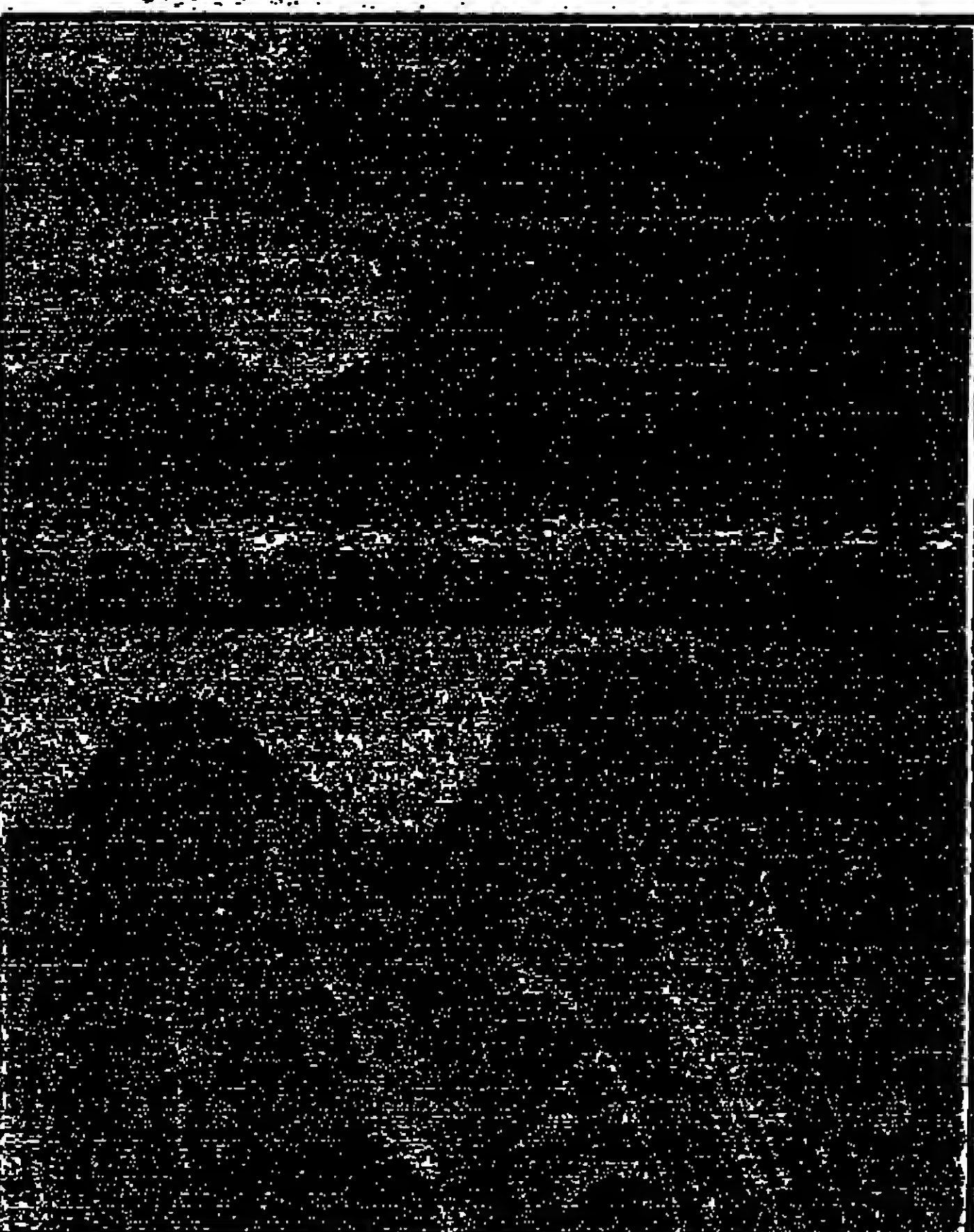
Despite a few ragged strands of fabric that have been allowed to float out, these compositions full of sombre subtle colours — dark blues, deep crimsons, greys and blacks alleviated by touches of tender leaf-green and cyclamen pinks — exude a restful calm which is at the same time immensely inspiring. Through the deceptive simplicity of these works, Dweik stirs some profound thoughts, and with them admiration for his ability as an artist.

Along with the abstracts there are also some very good figurative pieces, among the best of which is a modest self portrait and some sepia prints of sparrows perched on some barbed wire in front of a barren landscape that curves away to a brown horizon — images that somehow carry a greater political punch than those which are more expressively designed to do so.

### Book exhibition

Running concomitantly with Dweik's exhibition at the British Council is a circulating exhibition of books which give an idea of what are the most recent British publications available on the subject of Western art. Many happy hours could be spent browsing through this wonderful collection of around 350 beautiful books which include reference works, books on the historical development of art from the 17th Century to modern times, books on individual artists as well as a selection of some of the latest editions of well known art periodicals.

Both exhibitions close on December 17.



Textured print by Yaser Dweik employs small pieces of fabric and subtle colours to give a striking effect.

## Youth centres expand activities to encourage social, cultural pursuits

By Simonetta Carr  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Years ago, young people were usually kept busy within their own families, helping their parents in the general run of the household. The often married quite young, as well, and had to take up their own responsibilities. As times change, this style of life is often subsiding, and more and more young people find themselves with plenty of spare time at hand, plenty of untapped resources, lots of energy and the strong urge to take action, to express themselves to the fullest, to start forging their own future and materialising their dreams.

It was to give a chance to young people to spend their time usefully after school hours, and to increase their range of skills, that the Ministry of Culture and Youth opened the first youth centres in this country in 1967. Presently, there are a total of 25 centres, 16 for boys and 9 for girls, open all over the Kingdom to young people from the ages of 11 to 19. "These centres are sponsored directly by the government with the help of a few companies," says Dr. Mohammed Jamil Abu Al Tayeb, who is in

charge of youth centres in Jordan "but our activities are still limited by lack of sufficient funds".

### Activities

Eight more centres will be opened in the next year, four of which will be in East Amman. "This ministry is also pushing the existing centres to be more active", Dr. Al Tayeb says. Most centres offer activities such as physical education, cultural training (libraries, lectures and language studies), social activities such as visiting hospitals and the handicapped religious activities (mosque and church cleaning) art (painting, theatre, music, folklore and crafts), scientific pastimes, mechanical activities (typing for girls, other mechanical jobs for boys), electronic activities, agricultural activities, archaeological activities, home economics and sewing for girls. Recreations such as ping-pong tables and videos are often available.

Social workers and psychologists are present at all times, supervising the activities and often giving psychological and vocational counselling and guidance to the young participants.

"The centres are free", Dr. Al Tayeb says, "but the young people must abide by the rules". These rules are mainly behavioural rules, which are shown to the applicants upon registration, but there are also some requirements issued in order to facilitate the organisation of the centres.

While attendance at the centres' activities is always voluntary and only 20-30 per cent of the members are present every day, all members must attend the monthly meeting where activities are discussed and decisions are made. Besides, each group of young people is responsible for the overall activities and maintenance of the centre one day a week, and each members of that group is required to be present on that day.

Besides the youth centres, there are about 300 sports clubs all over the Kingdom and Mr. Mohammed gives a great importance to sports in the training of young people. "Today's lifestyle involves much less movement, less physical work", he says. "Sports play an important role primarily in our young people's physical health, but also in their mental health.



# Jordan Times

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## Terror must be fought

THE BOMB scare that forced the Nobel Committee to hold its annual Peace Prize awarding ceremony in the streets of Oslo, outside the hall where it was originally scheduled to be held, is just another indicator to the state of affairs in today's world.

One would imagine that the Nobel institution, which symbolises, albeit in a small way, the hope of the world and its people to live in peace and harmony, was above the threats of terrorism that holds the world captive to blackmail. But yesterday's event in Oslo proved it is not to be.

Whether or not the scare was a hoax or genuine, regardless of the motives of the anonymous caller to Norwegian police, the sad truth staring at us is that it managed to disrupt, although not successfully, the working of a world institution dedicated to the cause of peace.

Let us ask the same question that oldtimers have been asking ever since 1945, when a small Japanese town was the victim of a nuclear attack: "What is the world coming to?" Of course, events such as the one in Oslo seem to have become part of international life, no more worth than a casual mention in the media and to be forgotten a few hours later.

Terrorism, in all the ferocious shapes it has been taking, is overtaking everything else in the world and no one seems to be immune to it. If it was a diplomat shot dead or a merciless killing of an innocent hijack victim took place, it is all part of terrorism's dirty game.

All things said and considered, there seems to be little the world can effectively do to root out terrorism. Still, this little has to be tried and done, for there is no escape from staring hard realities in the face. Before anyone else, we in Jordan should know what the terrorist threat means to us.

## ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

### Al Ra'i: Do not forget the root cause

MURDER IN cold blood committed by individuals, groups or governments should be condemned whatever the reasons behind it. Acts of terrorism committed against passengers in a plane, residents of camps or civilians living in cities and towns should be deplored by all nations, and proper measures should be found to deal with them. Jordan has condemned the hijacking of the Kuwaiti airliner and the killing of its passengers because it was an act of terror and murder of innocent people. The murder of the innocent passengers has shocked everyone in the civilised world as did the crimes committed by the Israelis in Deir Yassin, Kufi Yasem, and Sabra and Shatila camps in Lebanon with the same measure as the crimes of the U.S. colonialists did in Vietnam and the French in Algeria.

This condemnation of the acts of terror should by no means allow us to forget the root cause behind the unstable situation in the Middle East, which creates an atmosphere conducive to murder, violence and acts of terror. The Zionists, who usurped the rights of the Palestinian people in Palestine and killed thousands of innocent people over the past 36 years, still continue their policies in the occupied Arab lands, driving the local inhabitants to acts of terror. The crimes committed by Israel are against humanity and against justice and all that is civilised in the world.

### Sawt Al Shaab: U.S. no peace maker

DESPITE ALL the setbacks in U.S. attempts to impose its own solutions in the Middle East, and despite all the abortive efforts by the U.S. administration officials to try to impose hegemony on the region, Washington still persists in its attempts to impose its own formula for peace. It seems that Washington has not yet realised the drastic changes which occurred in the Middle East and the developments in the Arab-Israeli conflict.

The United States is linked by a strategic alliance with Israel, pursue a losing course of action and adopts outdated methods in dealing with the governments and peoples of the region. It continues to ignore the rights of the Palestinian people, overlooks Israel's invasion of Lebanon in 1982 and condones Israel's drive to fragment the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) which is the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

Therefore, U.S. adoption of stands favourable to Israel, and its refusal to deal with the PLO do not make Washington a peace-maker or a stabilising factor in the Middle East. On the contrary, the United States will continue to find itself in the same trench with the Israelis, confronting the whole Arab World and all efforts aimed to establish peace.

Washington should realise that neither Jordan nor any other Arab regime can substitute for the PLO in the negotiations for peace. Hence we call for the convening of an international peace conference grouping all concerned parties and the PLO to find a suitable solution to the whole problem.

### Al Dustour: Helping the criminal

ISRAELI FOREIGN minister Yitzhak Shamir has been in Washington lately holding talks with officials for obtaining more aid to Israel, and his requests will most probably be favourably considered. The U.S. continues to extend aid to Israel though it realises that Tel Aviv will use this aid to launch more wars on the Arabs and it also realises that the root cause behind the Israeli economic difficulties lies in the Zionist government's aggressive policies and expansionist plans in the Arab region.

We wonder why the U.S. administration does not give a little attention to the Middle East question in a more balanced manner and why Washington does not link its aid to Israel with what is going on in our region? Washington has missed several chances of establishing real peace in this region and now it is losing one more. It realises that Israel cannot survive at all without American financial aid but still opens its treasury's doors to Israel without questioning it about its intentions.

Washington is behaving in a manner that contradicts all rules and international principles, and is encouraging aggression and helping the criminal to commit more crimes.

# The failed politics of pleading

By Rami G. Khouri

I WOULD like to propose that Arab political leaders stop pleading for others to solve our problems for us. I have been amazed for many years about the capacity of Arab leadership to appeal to assorted folks around the world to play their role (or, as is more often said, to shoulder their responsibilities) in resolving the Arab-Israeli dispute.

The most embarrassing display of this official Arab tendency came immediately after the reelection of United States President Ronald Reagan in early November. Hardly had the polls closed on the west coast, when several Arab governments came out with statements congratulating Mr. Reagan for his victory. They also told him that the Arabs and other nice but apparently helpless people around the world expect the United States to live up to its responsibilities as a superpower and promote a fair peace in the Middle East. It is no big feat for Mr. Reagan to have defeated a snake such as Walter Mondale, but his reelection is nevertheless viewed by many Arab leaders as a clear mandate from the American people. Specifically,

many Arab governments have said many times recently they hope a second-term President Reagan might show the kind of forceful statesmanship that characterised President Eisenhower's virtual ordering of Israel to vacate the Sinai in 1956.

This is the most dramatic and sad aspect of the Arab penchant for expecting others to solve our problems for us. We miss no opportunity to ask every visiting European delegation to play a more active role in promoting peace in the Middle East, by forcing Israel to be more flexible about exchanging land for peace. We expect the Soviet Union to play a role. We look for China to do its bit. We seek the support and active intervention of the Non-Aligned Movement, the Islamic Conference Organisation, the United Nations, and virtually every other association of three or more independent nation-states whose representatives fly within 500 kilometres of the Middle East.

I have heard many Arab political leaders, officials and individuals call for others to shoulder their responsibilities and

force or convince the Israelis to withdraw from the occupied territories and recognise Palestinian rights, in exchange for peace. But what has it brought us? What has this constant pleading and petitioning achieved? Nothing that I can put my finger on.

It is time to analyse our approach to peace-making. We can go on forever asking others to shoulder their responsibilities and play a constructive role and help promote peace in the Holy Land. Most likely, we will continue to be ignored, and taken for granted, by world powers who respect action more than words.

I find it particularly sad that we should expect the United States, of all people, to lean on Israel and save the day. There is no sign whatsoever that the United States is willing to apply pressure on Israel to elicit a more conciliatory Israeli negotiating position. The American government has made its position abundantly clear. It is committed first and foremost to the security and strength of Israel, and to preserving Is-

rael's military superiority over the Arab as an essential and constant fact in the area.

Furthermore, it has put its money where its mouth is. In recent years, during the presidency of the same Mr. Reagan whom we now petition for help, the United States has significantly increased financial aid to Israel, established a free trade zone between the United States and Israel, moved ahead with bilateral cooperation within the context of a strategic alliance, approved the transfer of American technology for use in Israel's new jet fighter and generally stood by Israel in international political fora.

There is no room for doubt in this picture of American relations with Middle Eastern countries. Israel is the cornerstone of American policy, while relations with the "moderate" Arabs are valued and perhaps even enhanced, but always in a context that leaves them subsidiary to American-Israeli ties and almost subject to an Israeli veto.

So why are we expecting America suddenly to change its policy, pressure Israel, and save us from our cycle of un-

productive diplomacy? I see no reason for the United States to change its policy. Indeed, the signs are that the United States will keep increasing its aid to Israel, while ignoring or even ridiculing the attempts of Arab moderates to explore new avenues of peace-making.

The Arabs were correct to be patient for so many years, to keep trying to promote a new attitude in Washington that would reciprocate Arab moderation with American evenhandedness. The policy has had a few small successes, notably in the September 1982 Reagan initiative's clear position on the need for Israel eventually to relinquish its control of the occupied West Bank and Gaza, and to return those territories to the Palestinians. It is a small advance, but an important one nevertheless. Other aspects of the Reagan initiative are unacceptable to us, to be sure, but the main shortcoming of the United States is its tendency to speak reasonable words while doing damnable deeds. The Reagan initiative cannot be taken seriously in view of the actual

American policies that have been practised in the area — policies that contradict the spirit of the Reagan initiative by allowing Israel to consolidate its occupation.

So why do we keep begging the Americans for help? Why do we keep hoping that someone out there will pressure the Israelis to be reasonable? Why do we keep clutching at straws?

The Arab states have generally adopted one of two policies towards the United States, either blindly jumping into the American camp or vehemently opposing the United States. Neither policy seems to have produced the desired result of a negotiated settlement that would assure the Palestinians their legitimate rights to self-determination.

What we need now in the Arab World is a dispassionate, deep review of how we have reached this ridiculous situation of pleading for salvation from the very power that has condemned us to political ignominy. The answers are not in the United States, but in the Arab World.

## Superpowers face major barriers to arms reductions

By Charles Aldinger  
 Reuter

WASHINGTON — The United States and the Soviet Union face enormous hurdles as they prepare for their first tentative contacts on reducing nuclear arms, U.S. officials said.

Heavily armed and suspicious, the two sides will open exploratory talks on nuclear arms and space weaponry in Geneva on Jan. 7 and 8.

The talks between U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz and Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko could lead to actual negotiations, but any agreement could take years, the officials said.

Washington and Moscow face each other with a combined total of some 20,000 nuclear warheads, according to conservative estimates. And neither wants to weaken its threat of retaliation for a first strike by the other.

"We have a lot of very con-

tentious problems here. We have already solved the easy challenges such as the atmospheric test ban treaty," a U.S. arms official said.

Other officials said that a point in favour of the January talks was that each side was worried by advances made by the other in key areas of weapons development.

They said Washington saw a major threat from Soviet mobile strategic and medium-range missiles, while the Kremlin feared a U.S. lead in submarine missiles and technology which could lead to defensive anti-missile weapons in space.

One of several major hurdles before the negotiators is the Reagan administration warning that no pact will be made on missiles, bombers or submarines which is not fully verifiable.

Before it walked out of strategic and intermediate-range missile talks in Geneva last year, the Kremlin had refused on-site inspection by U.S. teams in the Sov-

iet Union.

One U.S. official said possible methods of verification that would overcome this problem might include electronic sensors at gates to Soviet missile bases to check on the movement of mobile launchers.

"But quite frankly, it is unclear whether the Soviets would accept that much intrusiveness, let alone whether it would do the job (of verification)," the official said.

Others cautioned against placing too much hope in Mr. Reagan's desire for significant, verifiable reductions in nuclear arms. He said "significant" was a relative term when one considered the numbers involved.

The Soviet Union has nearly 6,000 land-based intercontinental warheads compared to America's 2,000 while the U.S. leads with 5,500 submarine-based warheads against the Soviet Union's 2,200. Some long-range missiles can deliver up to a dozen warheads at

different targets in one launch.

The Soviet Union has nearly 400 SS-20 intermediate-range missiles targeted at Western Europe, Japan and China. Each can carry three warheads.

NATO has begun basing single-warhead Pershing-2 missiles and cruise missiles in Western Europe, with about 100 deployed in West Germany, Britain and Italy.

The U.S. officials also cited a major problem in the rapidly growing number of land, air and sea-launched cruise missiles on both sides.

Armed with nuclear warheads, they fly low to avoid radar, following the terrain to their targets.

Soviet President Konstantin Chernenko said last month he was anxious to discuss U.S. research into lasers and other possible systems in space to shoot down incoming missiles.

One U.S. official said Washington in turn wanted to discuss

the Soviet Anti-Satellite system (ASAT).

The Soviet ASAT system, described by U.S. officials as relatively crude, sends a weapon into orbit to chase and collide with U.S. satellites.

"It's about the size of a Volkswagen beetle and there are a lot of places that a Volkswagen can be hidden," the official said. He also noted that the Soviet Union used the same rocket booster for its ASAT weapon that it did for less-threatening arms, so ASAT launches might be difficult to detect.

Further complicating matters is the growing probability that the U.S. Congress will refuse to authorise funds next year for the Pentagon's premier MX intercontinental missile.

"If that happens, a big bargaining chip's out of the window," an administration official said.

Overriding the issue is a growing demand by scientists, public groups and lawmakers to reduce nuclear arsenals.

A senior White House official wrote recently that Mr. Reagan's space defence initiative could defuse the threat of offensive weapons but that offensive stockpiles must be reduced.

"It is only in the presence of near-zero arsenals that arms control begins to have any real meaning in the minds of ordinary people," Mr. Reagan Science and Technology Adviser, George Keyworth said in issues in Science and Technology magazine.

## Israelis divided over Sharon's suit against Time magazine

By Ethan Bronner  
 Reuter

TEL AVIV — Israelis, sharply divided between those who admire Ariel Sharon and those who strongly dislike him, are watching uneasily as their former defence minister sues Time magazine for libel.

His supporters declare that the man who planned Israel's 1982 Lebanon invasion is standing up for Jews and Israel against what they regard as unfair Western press treatment of the country.

His critics fear Gen. Sharon will use the case to propel himself to the centre of the political stage here. They are unsure whether to hope for a legal victory or a defeat.

While many ordinary Israelis look up to Gen. Sharon as a patriot and soldier, others consider him a doubtful democrat, a rash, bullying leader who pulled the country into the Lebanese quagmire for personal political gains.

His enemies say his extreme right-wing views are an embarrassment in the Western world, especially among the American Jewish community, whose support to Israel is vital.

While the anti-Sharon faction never misses a chance to denounce the ex-general at home, they have mostly refused to help time in its defence, believing it improper for an Israeli issue to be settled abroad.

"We Jews have a ghetto complex. We feel we have to stand together against outsiders. I'd testify against Sharon any day of the week in Israel but not in New York," said Uri Avnery, leftist magazine editor and former parliamentarian.

Gen. Sharon is suing Time in a New York court over a February, 1983 article on the official Kahan Commission report on the massacre of 500 Palestinians by Israeli-backed Lebanese Falangists in Beirut. The commission said Gen. Sharon and other Israelis should have known that such a massacre could take place and were thus indirectly responsible for it. It recommended that Gen. Sharon resign.

Time's article said that a secret appendix to the Kahan report showed Gen. Sharon encouraged Falangists to take revenge on Palestinians for the death of president-elect Bashir Gemayel.

Israelis who have seen the secret appendix publicly contend that it says no such thing.

Parliamentarian Yossi Sarid, a leftist who strongly opposes Gen. Sharon's hardline nationalism and who has seen the appendix, said of the Time story: "We don't need to fight Sharon with Hes. In his case, the (political) truth is just as effective."

A debate has therefore been raging in Israel as to just how to view Gen. Sharon's legal venture.

In a typical show of support for Gen. Sharon and anger at Time, viewed by many here as having an anti-Israel bias, a recent letter to the Jerusalem Post said:

"Ariel Sharon is performing a courageous act by challenging one of the most inaccurate and consistently one-sided anti-Israel publications in the United States. He is representing all of us who care about Israel."

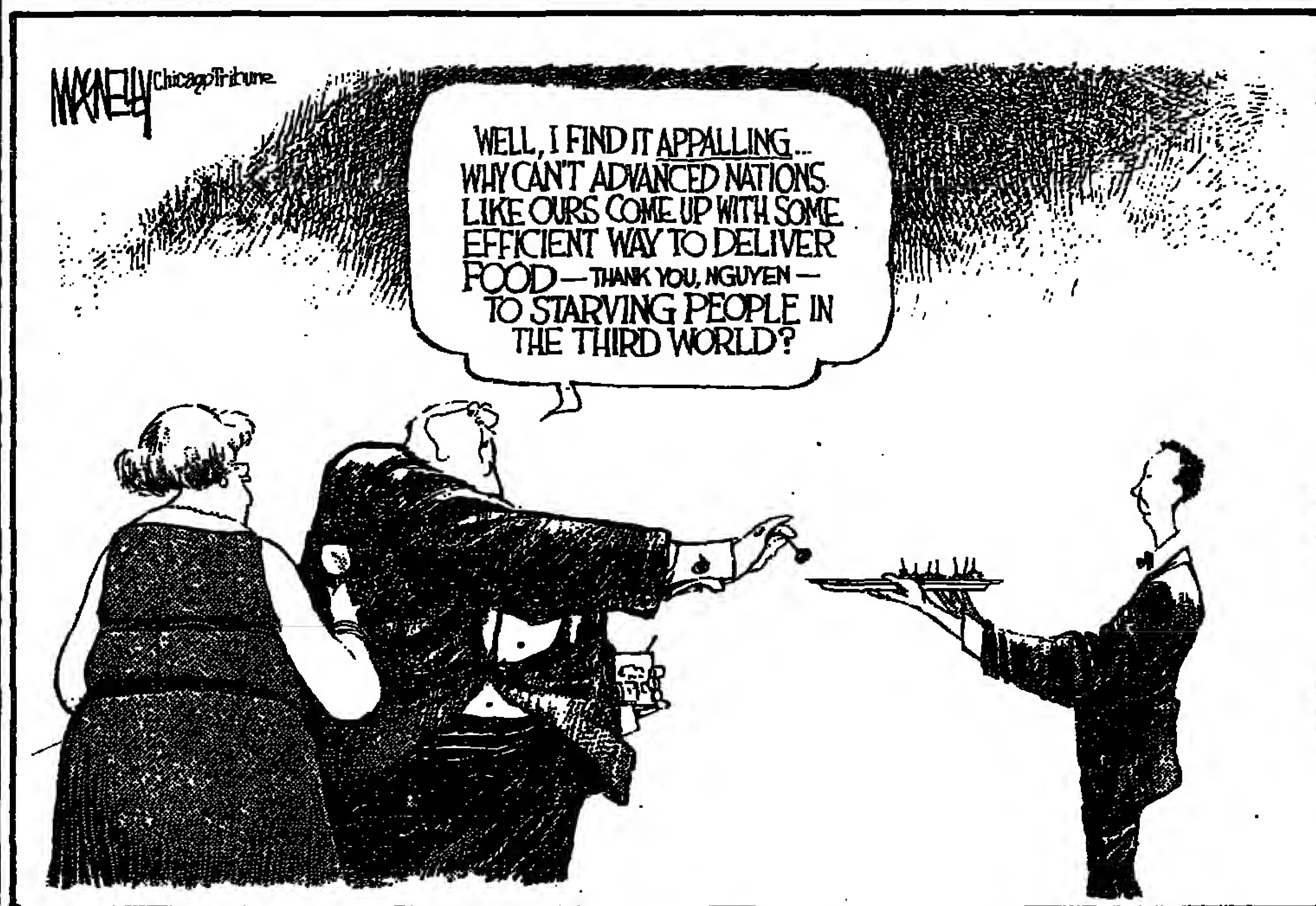
But a response to that letter was not long in coming to the newspaper's offices.

"Sharon does not represent me nor countless other people who love Israel. His image of a foud bully who swaggers across the stage of Israeli politics with threatening aggressiveness is the very last I would choose to represent Israel or the Jewish people," said the letter, signed Rabbi Chaim Pearl.

Time's lawyers say the Israeli government has prevented them from gaining witnesses and evidence in their case against Gen. Sharon, now industry minister, and that ordinary Israelis who dislike Gen. Sharon are only willing to help privately.

"I've never met in so many cafes with people who refuse to be public," said one lawyer. Some Israelis are worried about Gen. Sharon's future. "I have the doubt that if he wins, he will be the victory to work his way to being prime minister," said Yossi Olmert, a political science professor at Tel Aviv University who opposes Gen. Sharon.

Some have condemned Gen. Sharon for being away from the country while crucial decisions in the economy need to be taken. In addition, there are those who are relieved the Lebanon war has ended. American press secretary, Gen. Sharon is hoping for an end to the Washington will not be mhu.



## Uncertainty over remaining colonial bits

By Michael Wise  
 Reuter

LONDON — France's troubles in a Pacific territory are linked by a strategic alliance with Israel, pursue a losing course of action and adopts outdated methods in dealing with the governments and peoples of the region. It continues to ignore the rights of the Palestinian people, overlooks Israel's invasion of Lebanon in 1982 and condones Israel's drive to fragment the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) which is the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

Therefore, U.S. adoption of stands favourable to Israel, and its refusal to deal with the PLO do not make Washington a peace-maker or a stabilising factor in the Middle East. On the contrary, the United States will continue to find itself in the same trench with the Israelis, confronting the whole Arab World and all efforts aimed to establish peace.

Washington should realise that neither Jordan nor any other Arab regime can substitute for the PLO in the negotiations for peace. Hence we call for the convening of an international peace conference grouping all concerned parties and the PLO to find a suitable solution to the whole problem.

Washington is behaving in a manner that contradicts all rules and international principles, and is encouraging aggression and helping the criminal to commit more crimes.

Last month it said it was ready to discuss with Spain sovereignty over Gibraltar, the disputed Rock fortress at the entrance to the Mediterranean.

Despite British insistence to the contrary, the announcement was immediately hailed by Argentina as an important precedent for its claim to the Falkland Islands in the South Atlantic, over which the two countries went to war in 1982.

As to any connection between Gibraltar and the Falklands, Sir Geoffrey said: "They are historically, legally and constitutionally quite different."

This did not discourage Argentine Foreign Minister Dante Caputo from declaring the agreement on Gibraltar "shows once more that the processes of decolonisation are irreversible."

Britain is spending 600 million sterling (\$720 million) a year to prove him wrong. Justifying the

cost of defending the Falklands against a new attack and refusal to discuss their sovereignty with Argentina, London cites the wish of the 1,800 islanders to stay under British rule.

Another territorial dispute, Guatemala's claim to Belize which gained independence in 1982, requires maintaining 1,800 British troops in the Central American country at its request.

In France, opposition members have accused the government of being soft on extremist violence in New Caledonia and of planning for independence against the wishes of most residents.

France plans a 1989 referendum on the issue, but many island natives fear they may lose the vote because of an influx of immigrants likely to support continued French control.

Indigenous Melanesians, not all of whom want independence, make up 43 per cent of New Cal-

edonia's 145,000 population. The remainder are other Polynesians and French who have settled on the island, some of them from former French colonies.

Three other Pacific entities, the Marshall Islands, Micronesia and Belau, are negotiating on independence with Washington in all but defence matters. They are not colonies but were placed under U.S. control in 1947 by the United Nations.

Ceuta and Melilla, in Spain's possession for more than four centuries, are regarded by Madrid as extensions of Spanish territory and not as colonies. The vast majority of their some 140,000 residents are Spanish.

Spain maintains that its control of the enclaves does not conflict with its demand that Britain give up Gibraltar. Morocco's King Hassan has said he is prepared to wait until Spain recovers Gibraltar before pressing his claim.



# Tae Kwon Doo has firm footing in Jordan

By Samaneta Carr  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Tae Kwon Doo originated in Korea as a derivation of Chinese Kung Fu and Japanese Karate. It is now Korea's National Sport. Country to Kung Fu, which has many different styles and is difficult to organise and control. The Kwon Doo is a very organised, disciplined, active sport. This quality has helped the Kwon Doo to gain popularity not only in the Far East, but all over the world. It will be part of the Olympic Games in the Seoul 1988 Olympics for the first time, and it will also be the first time that any of the martial arts will participate in the games, Mr. Chen Der Hsing said.

Mr. Chen is Chinese instructor of Tae Kwon Doo from Taiwan who came to Jordan five years ago to teach at the first Tae Kwon Doo centre in Amman, the Prince Hassan Centre, which was opened by Prince Hassan in 1980. Prince Hassan himself is a 4th degree black belt, and His Majesty King Hussein used to practise this sport himself. "In fact, most of the royal family members either practise it or practised it at one time," Mr. Chen says.

Mr. Chen says Tae Kwon Doo was first introduced in Jordan as one of the training activities for the Jordan Army. In other countries of the world, such as Taiwan and Korea, Tae Kwon Doo is a mandatory activity in the Army. Having just returned from the

4th Asian Games in Manila, Mr. Chen says the Jordanian team did very well achieving third place with two bronze medals and a silver medal. "One of the bronze medals went to a 15-year-old boy who was competing against a Japanese. In Karate, prior, the silver medal went to an 18 year old boy who also competed against a highly skilled Chinese from Hong Kong, beating him in only 20 minutes, Mr. Chen said. These boys were both first timers at the international competition, and started practising this sport only two years ago."

All the Jordanian athletes were trained originally at the Prince Hassan Club, although some are now training elsewhere. One of the bronze medals, for example, went to a soldier who is now training at the Army Club.

Jordan was one of five Arab countries to participate in the Asian Games this year, attended by 13 countries from Asia, he said. Mr. Chen is very proud of Jordan's performance there and attributes some of the merit to the three-week training period they received in Taiwan, "with good food, good living, and good exercise."

Next year, Tae Kwon Doo competitions will be held at the World Games in London and at the World Championship Games in Korea, he pointed out.

Mr. Chen is no longer teaching at the Prince Hassan centre, but his brother is still the personal teacher of Prince Hassan. Mr. Chen has opened his own club near the Third Circle in Jabal Amman

which operates on daily basis from 4 to 8 p.m. He will also start teaching soon at the Haya Arts centre, where, for the time being, Tae Kwon Doo classes are given by a Jordanian instructor. He says there are now six clubs in Amman, but he thinks schools should also offer this sport to interested students. "In Taiwan," he says, every school has a Tae Kwon Doo Club. In Amman, Princess Sarvath college, the IBS school, has one of these clubs.

Most clubs have courses of three hours per week, on alternate days. Exams are given every two or three months to test the strength and ability of the students. A lesson usually starts with warm-up exercises, which Mr. Chen says are very important for preventing injuries during the actual practice. Then, basic movements are reviewed. The pattern of basic movements is called Pumsi. Next, some of the fighting and the sandbag exercises to increase strength. Other common strengthening exercises are also performed vigorously, such as push-ups, sit-ups, leg strengthening exercises, and sometimes jogging and rope skipping. "The programme may vary from one teacher to another," Mr. Chen says, "but the basic methods are these."

Being a self-defence sport, Tae Kwon Doo teaches one how to fight and defend oneself against attack. The classical Karate motions of breaking wood or other materials are also present, but, once more, Tae Kwon Doo uses the legs more.

Mr. Chen believes Tae Kwon Doo can also be a very good tool in the overall education of children,

teaching them concentration and discipline. Tae Kwon Doo is a very disciplined sport, and concentration is an essential part of it. "This is very important for their behaviour", Mr. Chen says.

Though Tae Kwon Doo basically teaches one to fight, Mr. Chen says it is very important to talk to the children first and help them to understand that this is not meant to be used to fight their peers in school or to show off their power. "It's important to give them the spirit first," he says. "If a student just doesn't have the right motives, we just have to kick him out. We don't want our boys to become fighters."

Mr. Chen has been practising this sport for 15 years now and gets plenty of practice daily, teaching for four hours at his club and occasional private lessons. "Three hours a week are just sufficient for the basics, but not enough to make one professional. To become a pro, one should really exercise daily. It's the continual movement that keeps the muscles flexible."

Even for the less ambitious, however, faithful exercise three times a week usually brings out results in about six months, according to Mr. Chen. And, besides these physical results, Tae Kwon Doo seems to bring about a second force from within us. "It not only strengthens your body, but it gives you consciousness of your own power and your adversary's," Mr. Chen says. "When you know how to use your force against an enemy, then you have double power."



His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan presenting belt to graduate (Photo by Yusef Al Allan)

## So what is wrong with shell dolls?

Many projects to help rural "Third World" women earn money push them toward making shell dolls and other handicrafts. Such "women's work" not only earns little but can actually set back women's development, experts argue.

By Sam Krishna Chaudhary

NEW DELHI — Poor, rural women selling pretty, traditional handicrafts, besieged by Australian tourists on the beaches of Bali. Such familiar scenes encourage well-meaning planners to promote schemes to improve women's earning power by teaching them to make such things as shell dolls and carved wooden curios, and to do lacework and embroidery.

Throughout the developing world, many income-generating projects specifically designed for rural women involve producing decorative craft items for distant, fickle — sometimes non-existent — foreign and tourist markets.

The theory is that women can use their "natural" and "traditional" skills to work in their "free time" — and earn extra money. The facts are that women's skills extend to a much wider range of economic occupations, that they have little leisure, and that the uncertain markets for traditional crafts are often controlled by middlemen demanding large cuts of the profits. Returns on the time and labour women invest are very low.

Dorienne Wilson-Smith, adviser on "women and development" to the Commonwealth secretary-general, has drawn attention to the "high failure rate among women's handicraft projects." But despite the failures, few women can afford to give up craft production because "a few pennies a year is better than nothing at all."

Economist Marilyn Carr, of the London-based Intermediate Technology Development Group, argues that the handicrafts approach is part of the soft, welfare approach which focuses attention on women's nurturing role. Recent studies have indicated that as many as two-thirds of specific women's projects funded by the major donors, such as the U.S. Agency for International Development, are for health and nutrition education, sanitation improvements and child care.

Such an approach reflects urban, middle class attitudes to the work for which women are considered "fit". It does not reflect the reality of rural life, where women are engaged in a wide range of work. In her recent book on employment for rural women in developing countries, "Blacksmith, Baker, Roofing-sheet maker ...", Marilyn Carr points out that throughout Africa women use agricultural tools — but are not taught to make them.

Why should rural women not be involved in the production of all goods and services in the countryside? In the remote tribal markets of Bastar, central India, women sell iron agricultural implements which they make themselves by melting down the local ore-rich rock. In northern India, the women of nomadic blacksmith families use more sophisticated methods to fashion iron tools as they camp along busy roadsides. But such work, which does not fit conventional images of "women's work", is rarely recognised by development planners.



Woman weaving, Sucre District, Bolivia

The women welders of Jamaica, the women bakers of Botswana, the women makers of sisal-cement roofing sheets in Kenya are among the few rural women, worldwide, involved in such work on development projects.

Dr. Vina Mazumdar, director of the Centre for Women's Development Studies, New Delhi, questions whether programmes that attempt to impart skills in non-farm activities really help improve women's dignity and sense of self-worth.

She has pointed out that traditional handicrafts in Asia are deeply rooted in the sexual division of labour. Working in isolation in their own homes, women lack control over their incomes, but it is difficult to promote handicraft production away from the household.

As for projects to provide peasant women with a supplementary income, Dr. Mazumdar suggests concentration on agricultural activities in which women already play a dominant role, such as fish farming, animal husbandry, gardening, poultry farming, silk production and forestry. (For instance, forest-dwelling women who gather oil seeds for sale could be helped to process the oil themselves using simple presses. This would raise the value of a product that the women have traditionally marketed.)

Some critics of the handicrafts approach have pointed out that these projects confine women to traditional crafts while men move ahead with modern tools, technology and training. This is exactly what has happened in parts of

northern India where the Green Revolution in agriculture has given men command over a new farming technology, but pushed the women out of agriculture into sewing and tailoring classes.

As long as women's projects concentrate on skills and products which are not in the mainstream of economic activity, they will do little to improve the lot of women or their families. Handicrafts, like many other "home economics" activities for women, may even hinder development rather than promote it.

## Fish and chips on a Sunday

By Ronald Thomson  
Reuter

LONDON — England's legal barriers against Sunday shopping seem certain to be torn down next year, giving customers the right to buy shoes or fish and chips without breaking the law.

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, a grocer's daughter, is known to support new proposals for legalising seven-day, round-the-clock trading despite howls of anguish from shopworkers and religious groups.

It would mean an end to England's most flouted law, a set of bizarre Sunday shopping restrictions which are laughed at or contemptuously ignored throughout the country.

Under the present rules, shops can sell razor blades for cutting corns but not for shaving. Customers can buy spare parts for cars or planes, but sales of footwear are forbidden.

Sex magazines can be purchased, but not Bibles. Alcohol is approved but soft drinks are not — meaning you can legally buy a bottle of gin but not the tonic water to go with it.

Shops selling fish and chips, the national dish, are not allowed to trade on the Sabbath but Chinese takeaway food is sold without risk of prosecution.

Chemists can sell aspirin but not toothpaste or soap. Fresh or frozen fruit is all right in the eyes of the law, but canned or bottled fruit is out. Flowers can be bought at garden centres but not flowering plants.

These and many other anomalies are built into the 1950 shops act, which failed dismally in trying to hack through a labyrinth of previous retailing laws and allow the sale of some essential

goods while protecting the traditional English Sunday.

Seventeen vain attempts have been made in Parliament to scrap the widely-scorned law, which many local authorities refuse to enforce. But now its end is in sight at last.

A government-sponsored committee recommended recently that all restrictions should be abolished, paving the way for more late-night shopping and legal Sunday trading.

Home Secretary Leon Brittan said the government, pledged to extend private enterprise, would carefully consider reactions to the report before reaching any conclusion.

But officials said they expected that a parliamentary bill giving effect to some or all of the recommendations would be introduced in 1985.

The home secretary did not have long to wait for reaction to the committee's report. John Flood, deputy general secretary of the Shopworkers' Union, said he felt shock and despair.

"Even in Victorian Times, shop assistants had Sundays off," Mr. Flood told reporters. "The committee wants to turn the clock back several generations."

"We know that shopworkers will end up with very little choice but to work regularly on both Saturdays and Sundays if the law is changed."

The Lord's Day Observance Society, which has campaigned for more than 150 years to keep the Sabbath as a day of rest, said: "If the government tries to push this through it will have a fight on its hands."

A Roman Catholic Church spokesman commented that total deregulation would be "very worrying."

But many supermarket chains and department stores welcomed the prospect of legal Sunday trading, which supporters predict could generate 20,000 additional jobs.

The committee warned, however, that many small shops might be forced to close in the face of further competition from supermarket rivals cashing in on a tide of Sunday customers.

Some big stores already flout the law with impunity in areas where local authorities are reluctant to prosecute and more are expected to open on Sundays as a result of the new report, published at the start of the Christmas shopping rush.

One chain marketing do-it-yourself household equipment has been taken to court 500 times and fined a total of 150,000 sterling (\$188,000) for defiantly trading on the Sabbath. It says the rewards in sales far outweigh the loss in fines.

Advocates of change point to the United States and Sweden as countries where Sunday shopping is an accepted practice that England ought to adopt. A poll commissioned by retailers said 75 per cent of British parliamentarians wanted the law reformed.

The shops act does not apply to Scotland, where restrictions on trading no longer exist. Even Sunday banking is permissible north of the border, to the chagrin of Presbyterian churchmen.

An Edinburgh branch of the Trustee Savings Bank, widely known by its initials TSB, was the first to open its doors to Sunday customers earlier this year.

"As far as I am concerned," growled Church of Scotland Minister James Martin, "TSB stands for the Sabbath breakers."

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## Singapore, Iran draw

SINGAPORE (Agencies) — Triple Asian Cup soccer winners Iran, thwarted by a muddy pitch and brilliant goalkeeping, were held to a 1-1 draw by unfancied Singapore in a Group 'B' match in the finals here Monday.

After a scoreless first half, Iran went ahead in the 56th minute through a penalty by striker Shahrokh Bayani, who had been brought down by Singapore full-back Lim Tang Boon.

Singapore shocked the 1968, 1972 and 1976 winners six minutes later when midfielder Razali Saad glanced a 10-metre header past goalkeeper Behroz Soltani, the first goal he had conceded in four cup matches.

The Iranians, their speed and skill hampered by the wet pitch, still managed to create numerous goalscoring chances but found Singapore goalkeeper David Lee almost impossible to beat.

Lee stopped thunderous shots in the 37th and 39th minutes as he leaped acrobatically to foil Iranian strikers Shahrokh and Abdolali Changiz.

The draw guaranteed Iran a semifinal berth but the final group positions will be decided after Tuesday's match between China and the United Arab Emirates.

Qatar edged South Korea 1-0 in Group 'A' match. The goal came in the 69th minute, giving Qatar a chance to qualify for the semifinals of the championship.

South Korea, dominating most play, came close to scoring at least three times, but Qatar's Younis Ahmad was in excellent form.

Younis saved brilliantly when South Korean player Li Lee-Tae broke through from the penalty area with a 15-metre thunderous shot.

China will meet the United Arab Emirates and Saudi Arabia will play against Kuwait Tuesday in the Asian Cup Soccer Championship.

## N.Korea denounces Seoul Games

TOKYO (AP) — North Korean Premier Kang Song San declared Monday that the 1988 Olympic Games must not be held in South Korea because the danger of Korean War "permanently prevails," and that going ahead with the Seoul Games would be a "challenge" to the North.

Kang also said the North does not want to be host to the games itself, but still is interested in forming joint North-South Korean athletic teams to compete in the Olympics and other international competitions.

North Korea has repeatedly expressed its opposition to the Seoul Games by reporting objections from some other countries to holding the Olympics in South Korea, which lacks diplomatic relations with the communist countries.

But Kang's statement, carried by Pyongyang's official Korean Central News Agency, was the strongest to date. It followed the International Olympic Committee's recent reaffirmation of its choice of Seoul for the 1988 Summer Games.

"Seoul is an unstable place where the situation is strained more than in any other place in the world and the danger of war permanently prevails," Kang said.

## NOC vice-chairman calls for sharing Olympics profits

AMMAN (Petra) — Vice-Chairman of the Jordan National Olympic Committee (NOC) Muwaffaq Fawwaz Al Zu'bi has called on the International Olympic Committee (IOC) to distribute proceeds of the Olympic Games to the developing countries who suffer from the lack of resources. Dr. Zu'bi also raised the issue of the big profits which exceed \$140 million that organizers of the Olympic Games made.

In an interview with the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, Dr. Zu'bi, who represented Jordan to the IOC conference, which has concluded its meetings in Mexico, said the National Olympic Committees expressed their support for the Olympic Charter and its supreme values and called on all Olympic committee members to participate in the next Olympic Games to be held in Seoul 1988.

Dr. Zu'bi added that participants called on the IOC to take into account the political, economical, geographical, social and cultural considerations when selecting venues for the Olympics in order to ensure that all Olympic committees take part.

They also called for a fair geographical distribution of committee representatives and called on the IOC to contact the various sports federations to disband South Africa from their membership because of its apartheid policies.

## American completes run from Great Wall to Canton in 53 days

PEKING (R) — Declaring 'I love China', U.S. long-distance runner Stan Cottrell jogged through the streets of the southern Chinese city of Canton Monday after completing a 2,700 km (1,680 mile) run from the Great Wall in the north.

The official New China News Agency (NCNA) said the 42-year-old physical education teacher from Georgia was cheered by Canton residents after finishing the gruelling solo effort in 53 days. He started at the Great Wall of

China at Badaling, just north of Peking, and passed through five provinces on his way south.

Cottrell, who ran 4,900 km (3,000 miles) across the United States in 1980, completed the distance two days faster than Hong Kong-based British runner David Griffiths who ran almost the same Peking to Canton route in 55 days.

## Oxford United — Club of the Year

LONDON (R) — English second division leaders Oxford were Monday named 'Club of the Year' by the English League's Executive Staffs' Association.

England manager Bobby Robson, who announced the verdict, said the club had maintained an excellent public image and astonished people with their achievements in winning promotion from the third division last season.



**BITTER TASTE OF DEFEAT:** Martina Navratilova during and after her semifinal defeat in the Australian tennis open against Czechoslovak Helena Sukova last Thursday. The ninth seed, sha-

tered the champion's hopes of winning a record seventh successive Grand Slam title. Sukova was beaten in the final by Chris Evert Lloyd.

## British jockey dies of injuries

HONG KONG (R) — British jockey Brian Taylor, who was thrown from a horse at the end of a race here on Saturday, died of his injuries Monday without regaining consciousness.

Taylor, 46, who had said this would be his final season of racing, fell from the horse Silver Star after they crossed the finish line in seventh place at the Shatin track on Saturday.

Silver Star stumbled and fell, and Taylor slid down the horse's neck before plunging head first into the turf.

Ambulancemen administered

oxygen and took him to Queen Elizabeth hospital where he had two hours of microsurgery for brain and neck injuries. He had remained on a life support machine.

Taylor, who won the 1974 Epsom Derby aboard 50-1 outsider Snow Knight, ended his British racing career in August after being cleared by the jockey club, horse racing's governing body, of accepting a bribe — a lawn mower — from a well known gambler.

His last ride in England was a winning one — aboard Barra Head at Newmarket on August 4.

That horse died last month, two days after falling at the end of a hurdles race.

Taylor's death drew a statement from the Royal Hong Kong Jockey Club saying he would be remembered for his cheerful manner and ready wit.

The statement also quoted club chairman Michael Sandberg, who is on a business trip to Japan, as saying he was deeply saddened by Taylor's death.

"He gave much to racing worldwide and to Hong Kong in particular. His many friends here and elsewhere will miss him," Sandberg said.

Ironically Silver Star, Taylor's horse on Saturday, also threw French jockey Philippe Paquet on to rails at almost the same spot last February.

Paquet, who was severely injured and remained in a coma for three months, arrived here a week ago for the races and was at the course on Saturday, in a wheelchair.

Stewards at the Royal Hong Kong Jockey Club have decided that Silver Star should be retired and the horse's owner, Chan Kim For, said he would respect the decision.

Taylor, one of the most popular jockeys there, first came to Hong Kong for a short period in 1979. Though he had announced the 1984 flat season would be his last as a jockey, he returned here to fulfil a previous contract due to expire in the spring.

He then planned to return to Newmarket to build up his stud business.

## Zurbriggen scores slalom victory

SESTRIERE, Italy (R) — Switzerland's Pirmin Zurbriggen gave himself the chance of becoming the first skier to emulate the illustrious Jean-Claude Killy of France when he raced to a superb World Cup slalom victory here Monday.

The reigning overall champion is now set for an attack on Killy's 1967 feat of winning World Cup races in all three disciplines in the same season after victory in what is considered his weakest event.

"My target for this year was to win a World Cup downhill," he said afterwards. "I can't really believe I've won a slalom. This must be the craziest day of my life."

Zurbriggen's previous five World Cup wins were in his specialty, the giant slalom.

His triumph boosted him to the top of the overall cup, standing with 64 points, 44 more than Robert Edler of Italy.

Zurbriggen was followed home by three Italians — Paolo de Ceresa, Ivano Edalini and Oswald Tötsch — as the revitalized Italian squad continued to do well.

Favoured, Marco Girardelli of Luxembourg, who won the season's first slalom, and former World Cup champion Ingemar Stenmark of Sweden both failed to finish.

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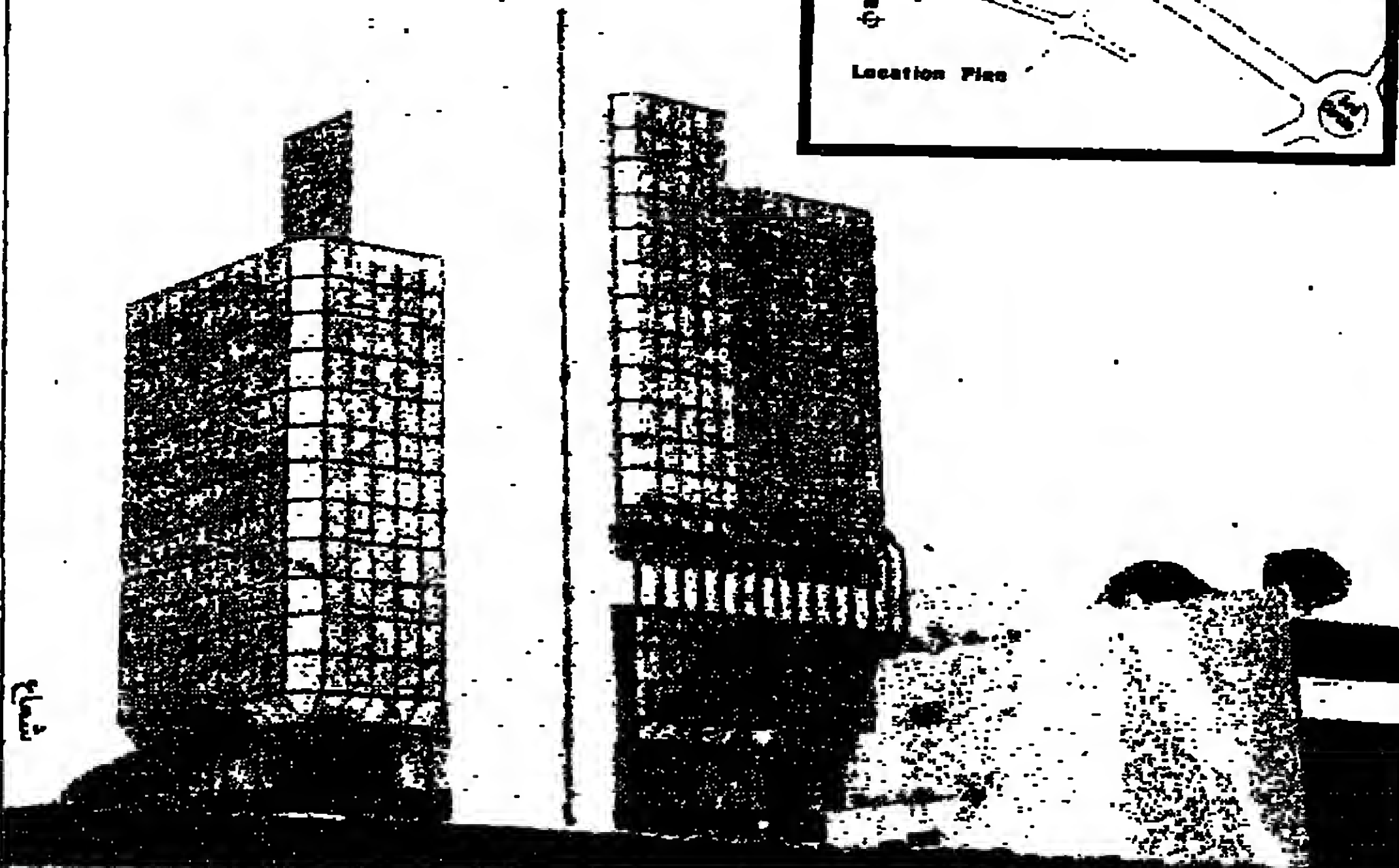
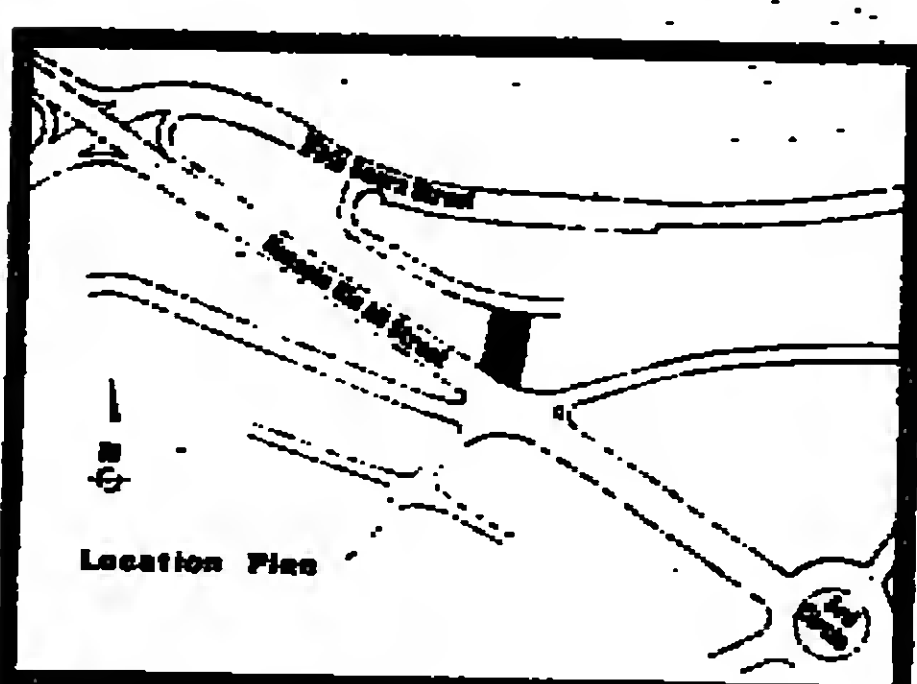
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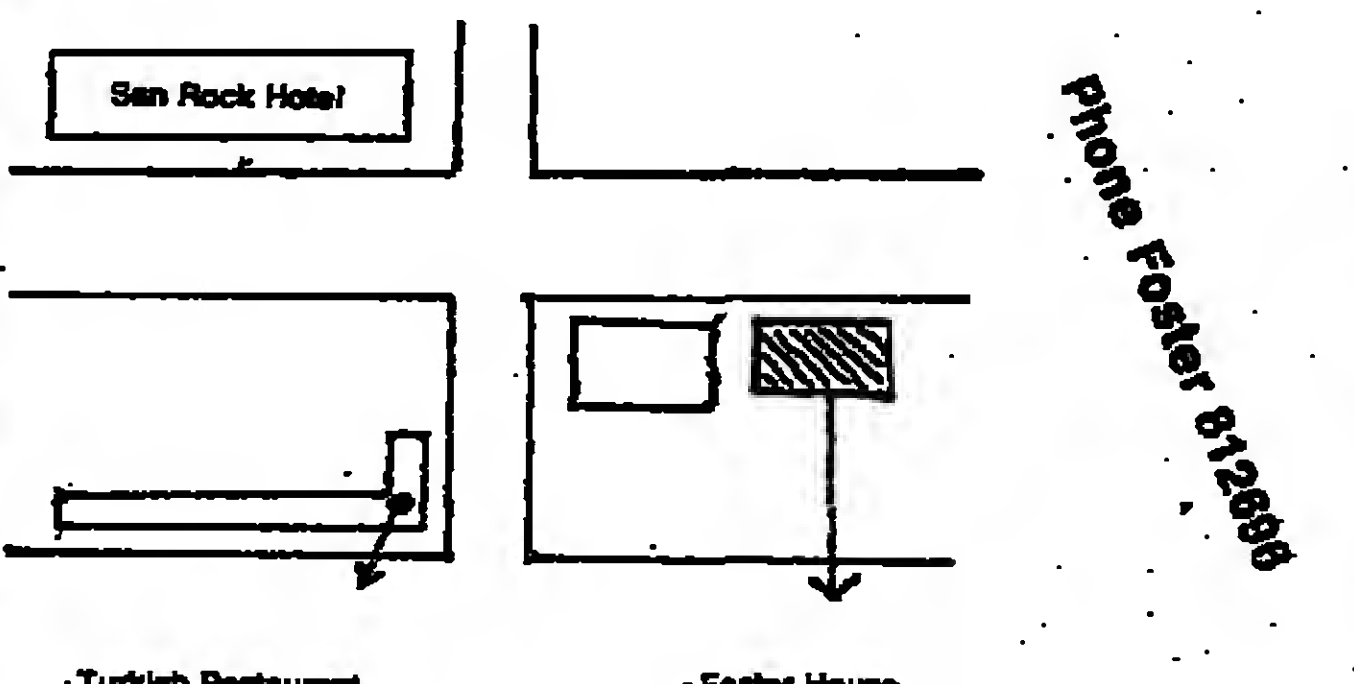


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## Semiconductor makers face falling demand

LONDON — After a bumper year in which the worldwide semiconductor market is estimated to have grown almost 50 per cent to about \$27 billion, the U.S. microelectronics industry is beginning to wonder seriously whether the good times are about to end.

Suddenly, the boom seems to have gone into reverse.

Key components which were subject to acute shortages earlier this year are in plentiful supply. And the U.S. industry's closely watched "book-to-bill" ratio, which measures the relationship between new orders and shipments, is plunging.

The ratio had been edging steadily from an all-time high of 1.95 in late December. But just recently, the U.S. Semiconductor Industry Association dropped a bombshell by reporting that it had sunk to a record low of 0.67 in October.

That means that orders in hand amount to only two-thirds of recent sales.

The mood in California's Silicon Valley, where most major U.S. manufacturers are headquartered, has swung in a few weeks from buoyant optimism — even elation — to uncertainty and foreboding.

"Now it's time to get tough," says Mr. Jerry Sanders, chairman of Advanced Micro Devices (AMD), a leading semiconductor manufacturer.

American suppliers, which are expected to invest a record \$3 billion in plant and equipment this year, have begun to defer capital projects and stop hiring new staff.

One of the biggest companies, National Semiconductor, also recently delayed the ambitious expansion of its factory in Greenock, near Glasgow.

The billion dollar question is whether the market weakening is the start of a severe and prolonged downturn or — as most suppliers still hope — merely a temporary correction after a period of super-heated growth.

The industry has a history of alternating violently between boom and bust, and forecasting the cycle is notoriously difficult.

Indeed, firm facts are so hard to come by that in Silicon Valley's high-risk, climate-sensitive industry, an unusually important role in business planning.

Industry leaders admit that the signals this time are particularly hard to read.

"The business picture is turbulent," says Mr. Andrew Grove, president of Intel. "There are a lot of changes and cross currents forming a sheer way as different forces coincide."

The hope is that a once-and-for-all adjustment is taking place in order books, which were bloated earlier this year when severe product shortages drove customers to place multiple orders for the same components.

Behind the double bookings, suppliers maintain, there is still a solid underpinning of genuine demand which will gradually reassert itself.

"Bookings don't tell the whole story. It is shippable bookings that really count," says Mr. Charles Spork, president of National Semiconductor. "You have to determine what part of that order backlog is really shippable."

"I have personally spent a lot of time talking to customers in the U.S. and Europe," he says. "They tell me that their business is flat to up. Semiconductor usage has not declined."

Consumption continues to grow, says Mr. Sanders of AMD. "User inventories are at too high a level and no pick-up in bookings can be expected until these inventories are worked down."

He expects the shake-out to last until early spring.

But Mr. Michael Placko, an industry specialist with American consultants SRI International, is more cautious.

"If the market recovers by March," he says, "it will be one of the shortest dips in history."

He points out, too, that a fall in the book-to-bill ratio between July and August, as happened this year, has invariably accompanied recession.

Order books are also being adjusted in response to easier supplies in Western Europe, though its markets generally remain stronger than in the U.S.

"Customers are ordering more carefully," says Dr. Ted Holwijk, chief semiconductor planner for Philips, the large Dutch electronics group. But Philips expects European sales to increase strongly again next year and is pushing ahead with investment expansion.

In Japan, the semiconductor industry remains much more bullish than in the U.S.

Nomura Securities, Japan's leading stockbrokers, said recently that semiconductor inventories were historically low in relation to monthly production and "industry-wide over-supply will not occur any time next year."

Indeed, Nomura believes that the biggest risk is that a rush to buy the latest 256-K Dynamic Random Access Memory chips (D-RAMs) now entering production may depress sales of the current generation of less powerful 64-K D-RAMs, a staple industry product.

Japan's home market has performed vigorously so far this year. Lately, however, a note of caution appears to have crept into the attitudes of its semiconductor industry towards the outlook for next year.

While substantial growth is still expected, it seems likely to be below the admittedly extremely high rate achieved in 1984.

There have recently been signs of a slowing in Japanese production of video recorders, office automation equipment and personal computers. All are large users of microchips. A weakening of U.S. demand for video recorders is a particular point of concern.

More than half Japan's output of raw chips is exported, and the U.S. is its main overseas market.

According to the Industrial Bank of Japan, its semiconductor suppliers have reaped a windfall this year because the yen has remained about 10 per cent below the dollar rate on which they had planned.

The industry, of course, remains highly exposed to any prolonged downturn in semiconductor export markets. But its vulnerability offers little consolation to U.S. suppliers, particularly in markets for "standard" mass-produced memories where competition from Japan is most severe.

"When things look dicey, U.S. manufacturers immediately suspend capital investment, because there is a lot of pressure on them to stay profitable and show good earnings," says Ms. Karen Mavee, an analyst in the Tokyo office of stockbrokers Jardine Fleming.

"Japanese firms can take a long-term view. They don't have to please shareholders by worrying about earnings if, in five years' time, they are sitting on a hot product. The Japanese approach is to spend even through a downturn," she says.

American semiconductor companies have already painfully learned this lesson. They froze new investment during the late 1970s recession, only to discover that their Japanese rivals had gone on adding capacity and were much better equipped to meet demand once the upturn came.

Capital spending is, indeed, still roaring ahead in Japan.

In September, its leading semiconductor manufacturers raised still further their investment targets for the year to March, which were already at a record level.

The nine largest companies say they plan to invest a total of almost ¥800 billion (\$3.3 billion).

For many Japanese manufacturers, increasing market share and generating cash flow from semiconductor sales appears at least as important as short-term profits.

Their microchip exports have grown rapidly in recent months, and between July and September were running at almost twice the level a year earlier.

Until recently, their American competitors were too busy trying to meet demand to pay to much attention. But if Japan continued to expand exports in the face of a weakening world market, it would risk rekindling the "trade friction" with the U.S., which was a live issue until about 18 months ago.

Though most U.S. manufacturers express confidence that the balance between supply and demand will be restored by the end of the next quarter, the outlook is subject to several impediments.

One is the impact on supply and prices of the introduction of new production capacity.

Integrated Circuit Engineering, a U.S. consultancy, estimates that worldwide capital spending by the industry this year has risen 60 per cent to \$6.4 billion.

In Japan, almost a third of the capacity being installed is not expected to come on stream until next year.

Secondly, the U.S. personal computer business is showing signs of softening.

Though it accounts for less than 10 per cent of total semiconductor usage, this has until recently been one of the fastest growing sectors of the American electronics industry and is regarded as something of a bellwether.

Companies including Intel and AMD have suffered from cancelled and delayed orders for the 8088 and 8086 microprocessors used in International Business Machines (IBM's) successful personal computers and in rival "IBM-compatible" machines made by other manufacturers.

IBM's aggressive marketing drive has hurt its smaller competitors. Many have suffered drops in sales and some have gone out of business. There has been increased speculation that even IBM may now be cutting back on semiconductor orders for personal computers.

Mr. Grove of Intel, which is 20 per cent owned by IBM and supplies it with many components, declines all comment on IBM's orders.

In any event, slacker demand from personal computer makers has helped relieve shortages of key components needed by manufacturers of other microprocessor-based products.

Texas Instruments says that, as a consequence, the entire office automation industry began reining in its semiconductor orders as long ago as mid-summer.

The biggest uncertainty of all, however, is the future behaviour of the U.S. economy.

As the use of microchips has spread to almost every manufacturing sector, the fortunes of the American semiconductor industry have become tied ever more closely to general economic trends.

However, the industry's performance still tends wildly to overshoot shifts in the broader business cycle in both directions.

Semiconductor companies differ over how much the U.S. economy has to grow by to keep their business moving up.

National Semiconductor says that with 2.5 to 3 per cent real growth next year, "the semiconductor industry will do very nicely."

But according to Mr. Gordon Moore, chairman of Intel: "If the general economy grows by 2 per cent next year, we've got problems. If it grows by 5 per cent, then after the inventory correction we'll do very well."

Neither prognosis can draw much comfort from the recently revised figures showing that U.S. growth slowed sharply to an annual rate of only 1.9 per cent in the third quarter.

Meanwhile, as Silicon Valley waits and watches, Mr. Sanders of AMD quips: "The semiconductor industry is enjoying a respite in business." — Financial Times news feature.

## Economic growth in U.S. may slow

WASHINGTON (R) — Treasury Secretary Donald Regan said in an interview published Sunday that U.S. economic growth might not reach four per cent in 1985.

Asked by U.S. News and World Report if his prediction of four per cent growth after inflation in 1985 would be right, Mr. Regan replied: "I have my fingers crossed because the final quarter of 1984 is not responding nearly as quickly as I had hoped."

"We went down too low in the third quarter and the recovery is not snapping us back fast enough. So the first and second quarters of next year may not hit the four per cent rate, which means we'll have to go great guns in the third and fourth quarters of '85 to hit that four per cent for the annual rate," he added.

Mr. Regan said he expected the unemployment rate to fall below seven per cent next year. It was 7.2 per cent in November.

The treasury secretary said there would be no need for a tax increase to reduce the federal budget deficit if Congress would approve President Reagan's spending cuts of \$40 billion to \$45 billion.

As the use of microchips has spread to almost every manufacturing sector, the fortunes of the American semiconductor industry have become tied ever more closely to general economic trends.

However, the industry's performance still tends wildly to overshoot shifts in the broader business cycle in both directions.

Semiconductor companies differ over how much the U.S. economy has to grow by to keep their business moving up.

National Semiconductor says that with 2.5 to 3 per cent real growth next year, "the semiconductor industry will do very nicely."

But according to Mr. Gordon Moore, chairman of Intel: "If the general economy grows by 2 per cent next year, we've got problems. If it grows by 5 per cent, then after the inventory correction we'll do very well."

Neither prognosis can draw much comfort from the recently revised figures showing that U.S. growth slowed sharply to an annual rate of only 1.9 per cent in the third quarter.

Meanwhile, as Silicon Valley waits and watches, Mr. Sanders of AMD quips: "The semiconductor industry is enjoying a respite in business." — Financial Times news feature.

## LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON (R) — Equities closed firm with the 1500 GMT F.T. 30 index up 6.6 to a new high of 929.6 while the FTSE 100 index at 1530 GMT was up 9.4 to 1,199.5, also a record.

Some institutional buying at the outset of the new account was seen which helped to underpin prices but trading was thin. However, British Telecom was the exception, gaining 5p to 97½p in heavy trading, boosted by a stock shortage, before moving to 96½p on profit-taking, dealers said.

Government bonds showed mixed movements of 1/16 point in very quiet trading ahead of the U.K. November money supply figures Tuesday. Golds were lower and North Americans mixed.

The record volume of U.K. retail sales for November had little impact on government bonds as operators were more concerned over the U.K. money supply data.

ICI rose 2p to 670. Glaxo gained 15p at 312 ahead of results next week. Thorn EMI opened 5p higher at 474 following an £85 million order from the British army but later eased to 467 on profit-taking. Hanson Trust moved 1p higher at 292 and Beecham eased 2p at 383, both in ex-dividend form.

Banks and insurances showed gains ranging to 5p while oils saw B.P. -4p further at 505 and Shell up 5p at 663.

## LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Monday.

One sterling	1.2025/35	U.S. dollars
One U.S. dollar	1.3205/08	Canadian dollars
	3.0925/40	West German marks
	3.4895/4915	Dutch guilders
	2.5510/30	Swiss francs
	62.20/23	Belgian francs
	9.4675/4725	French francs
	1905.5/6.5	Italian lire
	247.30/40	Japanese yen
	8.8075/8175	Swedish crowns
	8.9300/9400	Norwegian crowns
	11.0925/1025	Danish crowns
One ounce of gold	326.10/326.60	U.S. dollars

## Egypt plans new gas exploration incentives

NICOSIA (R) — Egyptian Oil Minister Abdul Hadi Kandeel says his government plans to introduce new incentives for foreign companies to explore and develop the country's gas reserves.

Interviewed in Monday's edition of the authoritative Middle East Economic Survey (MEES), Mr. Kandeel said some of the incentives being discussed would apply the concessionary terms now granted for oil exploration to gas.

"Companies have indicated an interest in marketing gas locally. We are negotiating with them on new terms that could be added to current petroleum agreements to provide greater incentives to search for gas," Mr. Kandeel was quoted as saying.

A company would share in production, market gas in Egypt, and invest in the same manner as with oil, Mr. Kandeel said.

Among problems to be overcome, he said, is that of heavily subsidised domestic gas prices.

"The government is discussing the possibility of buying gas from the companies at international prices minus local transportation costs, and whether they will be satisfied with cash revenue equal to the real price of gas," Mr. Kandeel said.

Mr. Kandeel estimated Egypt's proven gas reserves at 226 billion cubic meters, enough for 10-12 years at the present rapidly growing consumption rate.

A recent discovery by Amoco of the U.S. in the Abu Al Gharadiq area is being evaluated. Another at Badr Al Din has reserves of 28 billion cubic meters, he said.

Mr. Kandeel said gas consumption had risen to 1,732 cubic meters a year in 1976.

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# Shultz to consult with allies on Geneva talks

WASHINGTON (R) — U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz will consult Washington's European allies this week about the line he should take in his January talks with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko on resuming superpower arms negotiations.

The European recommendations may have particular influence because U.S. officials said they had not yet agreed among themselves on the positions Shultz will adopt at Geneva.

A senior official, speaking to reporters before Mr. Shultz's scheduled departure, said:

"Nearly every important arms control initiative we have taken has been taken not only with the knowledge but also the views and recommendations of our key allies and I expect that to continue."

Most of the consultation will be at the NATO foreign ministers' biannual meeting in Brussels on Thursday and Friday.

Mr. Shultz is also to meet British Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe on Tuesday, and West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl on Saturday before returning to Washington.

President Reagan wants the

Shultz-Gromyko meeting in Geneva on Jan. 7 and 8 to produce a renewal of the U.S.-Soviet nuclear missile reduction talks suspended by Moscow last year.

But Soviet President Konstantin Chernenko has said Moscow's primary objective is to arrange new negotiations to limit space weapon development.

'Umbrella' talks

Mr. Reagan has proposed discussion of these and all other U.S.-Soviet arms control issues in "umbrella" talks.

Among several ideas under study, one suggests three separate negotiations — all under an overall umbrella — about space weapons, long-range strategic nuclear missiles and intermediate-range nuclear missiles in Europe.

But U.S. officials said they are

still divided between approving specific concessions to move the talks forward and offering little or nothing until they see whether Moscow is ready to negotiate agreements.

Moscow walked out of talks a year ago on limiting Intermediate-Range Missiles (INF) in Europe and then suspended Strategic Arms Reduction Talks (start) on long-range missiles.

The Kremlin halted the talks after NATO began carrying out a 1979 decision to install U.S. Pershing-2 and cruise missiles in Europe in response to Soviet SS-20 missiles there.

A Belgian decision on deploying an allotment of 48 cruise missiles may depend on new arms talks and U.S. officials made clear that Mr. Shultz would urge Prime Minister Wilfried Martens in Brussels to carry out the deployment.

They said Mr. Shultz and the foreign ministers of Britain, France and West Germany would also discuss Soviet military exercises near commercial air corridors into Berlin.



IN THE NEWS: Director general of the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, Mr. Jawad Maraga (right) and deputy director of the Soviet News Agency TASS, Mr. Yuri Romanov (second left), Monday sign a news exchange and cooperation agreement whereby the two agencies will transmit reports, features and photographs between Amman and Moscow (Petra photo)

## Violence hits India's election campaign

NEW DELHI (R) — Fresh clashes among rival political workers were reported during India's election campaign Monday as Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi promised his re-election would mean change in favour of the poor.

The Free Trust of India (FTI) quoted police as saying a minister of the opposition government of southern Andhra Pradesh state and his security guard were injured Sunday night in an attack by Congress (I) Party workers.

Narayana Swamy and his bodyguard were taken to hospital with head injuries, the news agency said.

Members of Congress also clashed with workers from the opposition Janata Party at Cuttack in eastern Orissa state Sunday, but PTI said there were no reports of casualties.

India's independent election commission, charged with supervising national polls later this month, appealed for clean elections and an end to the violence.

A policeman was killed in eastern Bihar state Sunday while in Andhra Pradesh one political worker was killed and 15 others were injured in campaign violence.

Mr. Gandhi said in a speech at Fatehgarh town in central Madhya Pradesh state that his government, if re-elected, would make dra-

matic changes in the country's economic and social system to help what he called the weaker sections of society.

He was quoted by PTI as saying that his Congress (I) Party had done much to help the poor and minorities but much still had to be achieved.

Congress (I) is widely expected to be returned to power in the polls on Dec. 24, and 28.

Mr. Gandhi has condemned election violence, which has included an attack on his estranged sister-in-law Maneka and leading opposition leader A.B. Vajpayee.

Mr. Vajpayee, who heads the Bharatiya Janata Party, suffered head and arm injuries when his election campaign car was attacked four days ago in western Gujarat state.

Election Commission Secretary K. Ganesan said in the southern city of Madras that his organisation would prosecute all incidents of violence or malpractice.

"The entire world is watching us," he said.

Meanwhile a Sikh policeman detained for questioning after Indira Gandhi was shot dead has told interrogators that poison gas and a flower pot bomb were considered as ways of killing her, the United News of India (UNI) reported Monday.

The news agency quoted int-

elligence sources as saying Balbir Singh told police he had asked fellow conspirators in the Oct. 31 assassination for poison gas.

Balbir Singh said he had preferred gas or a bomb to firearms as the means to kill the prime minister, UNI said.

Balbir Singh had planned to put a container of poison gas near her bedroom. He also had considered putting explosives in a flower pot to kill Mrs. Gandhi as she strolled through her garden, it added.

Mrs. Gandhi was shot by two Sikh bodyguards, Satwant Singh and Beant Singh, outside her Delhi home. The murder triggered nationwide anti-Sikh riots in which more than 1,200 people were killed.

The two killers were attacked by other guards. Beant Singh was killed and satwant Singh wounded. He is being questioned by investigators.

The Press Trust of India (PTI) news agency quoted investigators as saying that another detained suspect, Simranjit Singh Mann, acted as a co-ordinator in organising members of Mrs. Gandhi's bodyguard in the assassination plot.

Mann, a senior police officer from the Punjab town of Faridkot, was arrested after the murder as he tried to cross the border into Nepal, PTI said.

## Pretoria lifts arrest order on Durban 3

JOHANNESBURG (R) — South African police said Monday they had lifted detention orders on three dissidents who have taken refuge for the past three months in the British consulate in Durban.

Police headquarters in Pretoria said all notices under Section 28 of the Internal Security Act, including those of the Durban three, had been withdrawn.

About a dozen people were being held or sought under Section 28, which allows indefinite detention without trial, according to civil rights groups. Police could not give a precise figure for the number freed.

Earlier Monday, three leaders of the anti-apartheid United Democratic Front (UDF) and two officials of the black consciousness Azanian People's Organisation (AZAPO) were freed from jail, the UDF and AZAPO said.

Six dissidents opposing a constitution introduced this year, on the grounds that it excluded the black majority, took refuge in the British consulate in September to escape Section 28 detention orders.

Three tried to escape and were detained. The remaining three were Archie Gumede, black president of the UDF, and Billy Nair and Paul David of the Natal Indian Congress.

The sit-in strained relations between London and Pretoria, which said they should have been evicted.

Zac Yacoub, a lawyer acting for the Durban consulate six, told reporters Monday he understood Law and Order Minister Louis Le Grange had given no assurances that the three still in the consulate would not be arrested or charged if they left. They would therefore stay in the building until the position became clear, he said.

Protests against elections to a controversial new parliament in August prompted a wave of detentions.

Last week 11 people, including union leaders who promoted a two-day general strike last month in Transvaal province, were freed and another five charged with economic subversion.

## Chinese officials deny Marxism is obsolete

PEKING (R) — Karl Marx and his teachings are not dead in China and a newspaper editorial suggesting the ideology is outdated was wrong, senior Chinese officials said Monday.

The People's Daily, the official Communist Party newspaper, ran an editorial on Friday saying Marx lived long ago and his writings could not be expected to solve today's problems.

But Chinese official sources told foreign reporters Monday the article was flawed because it had not sufficiently stressed the continuing importance of Marxist principles which were still China's guiding ideology.

The attempt to balance the paper's remarks followed a rare front-page correction by the People's Daily of a vital sentence in the editorial.

It changed the phrase "one cannot expect Marx and Lenin's works of their time to solve our problems of today" to read "...to solve all our problems of today."

The sources said the unsigned article, headlined Theory And Practice, was based on comments made by Party Chief Hu Yaobang to provincial propaganda officials and jotted down by editors without an official text.

Even in its original form, most Western diplomats said, the art-

icle was not a new development but only a firmer expression of ideas that China's reforming leadership had voiced repeatedly since 1978.

It stressed that the works by Marx, Friedrich Engels and Vladimir Lenin were written some time ago and consequently it was misguided to cite every sentence of Marxist thinking as a magic remedy when discussing today's problems.

It said nit-picking propaganda and party ideology specialists who had previously put right adherence to Marxist doctrine above the requirements of practical economics should change their ways during the coming three to five years.

One foreign diplomat interpreted the article as a signal from top leader Deng Xiaoping and his reforming lieutenant Mr. Hu that they would not tolerate carrying by leftist die-hards during the crucial next five years of economic development.

China's leadership is waging an indoctrination campaign to ensure the party's 40 million members understand and accept Mr. Deng's new economic reforms, which go against some conventional Marxist-Leninist principles and reverse much Maoist dogma.

## Conference calls for U.S.-Soviet summit

MADRID (R) — A peace aid human rights conference sponsored by U.S. oil tycoon Armand Hammer Monday called for a summit between the U.S. and Soviet presidents.

Some 116 delegates from 36 nations, including the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, Poland, the United States, France and Spain, made the appeal in a unanimous resolution at the end of a four-day meeting.

"We are convinced that a personal meeting between Presidents Reagan and Mr. Chernenko would be an important step to stop the arms race and to guarantee lasting peace," it said.

Mr. Hammer, chairman of Occidental Petroleum Corporation, told delegates at a closing dinner Sunday night that following his meeting with Mr. Chernenko in Moscow last Tuesday he was convinced the time was ripe for a superpower summit.

"I have a very positive feeling that President Chernenko is ready to negotiate a reasonable settlement of all outstanding problems if the Russians are treated as equals," Mr. Hammer said.

"My knowledge of the Russian character and the Soviet system of government, gained over 63 years, leads me to the conclusion that presidents Reagan and Chernenko, in a face-to-face meeting, can reach an accommodation and overcome issues which cannot be settled at lower levels," he added.

Mr. Hammer has frequently used his special relationship with the Soviet leadership through business deals, to help promote East-West rapprochement and it was in this context that he set up his conferences on peace and rights.

The normal play in trumps would be to lead to the ace and back toward the queen. But even if the spades were 3-3 and declarer guessed what to do, the defender who won the king of clubs would be able to exit safely with a trump and no end play would be possible. Under those desperate circumstances, Moran elected to pursue a rather devious course.

After ruffing the opening heart lead, he led the queen of trumps from hand! Can you blame West for not covering when that guaranteed him a certain trump trick? He got no second chance.

When the queen of trumps held, declarer cashed the king of diamonds and successfully finessed the 10. He discarded a diamond on the ace of hearts, and two clubs on the king of hearts and ace of diamonds. Next he cashed the ace of spades, ruffed dummy's last heart and exited with his last trump, sluffing a club from the table.

West perforce won the trump and his last three cards were all clubs. His forced club return was run to the queen, and the ace of clubs and the 13th diamond on the board scored the last two tricks.

Just another routine hand for Johnny!

## Nicaraguan minister dismissed from Jesuits

ROME (R) — The Roman Catholic Jesuit order announced Monday that it had dismissed Nicaraguan Education Minister Father Fernando Cardenal from its ranks.

A statement issued by the Jesuit headquarters here gave no reason for the move and said it would give no further information on the subject.

The Vatican has in the past told Fr. Cardenal and three other priests serving in Nicaragua's left-wing government that Church law does not allow them to hold political office.

Monday's statement said: "The Jesuit provincial superior of the Central American province of the Society of Jesus has given Father Fernando Cardenal the document dismissing him from the Society of Jesus."

Interpretation of what they are doing," he added.

Mr. Lange said there was a danger of the tests opening undersea fissures around Mururoa and releasing nuclear poisons into the Pacific Ocean food chain — with immediate implications for New Zealand.

He said the French were talking of alternative test sites, including one in the Indian Ocean, 2250 miles south west of Perth, which he said were "no more acceptable at all."

## New Zealand attacks France over tests

WELLINGTON (R) — New Zealand Prime Minister David Lange said Monday France was "hell-bent" on more and bigger tests at Mururoa, possibly because it thought they would have to stop some day.

He told a press conference: "What is concerning us now about the French nuclear tests is that they seem hell-bent on increasing the number, a quite appalling escalation of the firepower."

Mr. Lange announced on Friday that the latest nuclear test at Mururoa was measured by New

Zealand scientists at 70 kilotonnes, much bigger than anything in the present series.

"The size of this last blast means that they have become, in my view, utterly reckless, quite careless of our interests, and it almost looks as though they are having a real spurge there because maybe they accept they are not going to be able to keep doing them," he said Monday.

"I certainly hope that that's so, but I don't want them to go and foul the Pacific in a sort of pre-departure binge, which is one interpretation of what they are doing," he added.

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## Court makes fresh bid to seize miners fund

LONDON (AP) — A fresh attempt by court officials to seize funds of Britain's National Union of Mine Workers (NUM) was being made Monday as leaders of other unions sought to end the dispute entering its 40th week.

The high court was taking legal action in Luxembourg to lay hands on more than half the union's cash assets, £4.38 million (\$5.25 million), lodged with the Nobis-Finanz International Bank there, to avoid sequestration.

An earlier attempt last week was rebuffed by the bank. The rest of the NUM's cash is believed lodged in the Irish Republic and Switzerland.

Financial control of the union was removed from its officers last month by a judge for contempt of court after the NUM ignored a fine of £200,000 (\$240,000). The penalty was imposed when the union leadership was held to have called the strike illegally by not

following union rules and holding a ballot of the 183,000 members on whether to launch the stoppage.

Seven leaders of the Trades Union Congress, the 10 million-member labour federation, prepared to seek a meeting with Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher or Energy Secretary Peter Walker to press for a resumption of talks aimed at settling the 9-month strike.

Until now, the government has refused to get involved and left negotiations to the state-run National Coal Board whose programme for closures of mines it claims loss money triggered the March 12 walkout.

The coal board said Sunday it may have to seal off a large area of a big mine at Rossington near Doncaster in the Yorkshire heartland of the strike because of an underground fire which broke out

## U.S. envoy to discuss security in Sri Lanka

COLOMBO (R) — United States special envoy Vernon Walters was expected to hand Sri Lankan President Junius Jayewardene a message from President Reagan amid reports that they will also discuss military supplies.

Official sources said they were unaware of the contents of Mr. Reagan's message. They said Gen. Walters and Mr. Jayewardene would hold talks on Sri Lanka's security situation after an upsurge of separatist guerrilla violence.

The state-run Daily News said they were expected to discuss a shopping list of military supplies to meet the guerrilla threat. There was no official confirmation of this.

More than 370 people have died since guerrillas stepped up attacks three weeks ago, threatening to declare a separate Tamil state on Jan. 14 in the northern parts of the island.

Gen. Walters, who arrived Sunday, will be briefed by Mr. Jayewardene and senior ministers about the situation, the sources said.

Last week, the U.S. government said it deplored the escalation of guerrilla attacks. But U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy told reporters here two months ago the U.S. could not supply arms to Sri Lanka.

Security forces rounded up

about 100 suspected guerrillas Sunday, bringing to 300 the number arrested in northern Sri Lanka under cover of a 42-hour curfew, the sources said.

Troops swooped on three guerrilla hideouts in the north on Saturday and rounded up 200 people. They also found military uniforms, ammunition, bombs and separatist literature.

The arrested men were brought to Colombo Sunday under tight security, the sources added.

The curfew imposed on Saturday was lifted this morning but the northern districts remained tense, residents said. The curfew was expected to be reimposed Monday night.

National Security Minister Lalith Athulthumudi Sunday told Tamils in the south to show they were against terrorism in order to win the confidence of the majority Sinhalese.

He said Sri Lanka's 2.6 million Tamils could do this by joining fellow workers in protecting their work places and by joining vigilance committees.

The government launched a civil defence scheme over the weekend under which civilians will form neighbourhood committees and help police protect strategic installations and maintain essential services.

## Kanaks begin removing roadblocks in New Caledonia

NOUMEA (R) — Militant Kanaks seeking the independence of the French Pacific territory of New Caledonia Monday began removing roadblocks from the town of Thio, prompting an exodus of settlers detained there for nearly three weeks.

Kanaks (indigenous Melanesians) still walked the streets with guns and axes as an estimated 100 residents left in cars to buy provisions or stay with relatives in the capital, Noumea, police said. Police helicopters flew out about 20 children.

But police took no action as Kanaks maintained a roadblock on one main road from Thio, checking the identities of passengers and searching for weapons, residents said.

The freeing of Thio, a hotbed of unrest over recent weeks, is part of a peace plan to end a virtual siege of most rural regions of the island.

set up the roadblocks to draw attention to their campaign for independence after 131 years of French rule.

Kanaks agreed last week to take down the barricades and talk to new French High Commissioner Edgard Pisani, flown to the territory last week in a bid to resolve the troubles.

Mr. Pisani Sunday night met three Kanak leaders, Jean-Marie Tjibou, Yveline Yveline and Eloi Machoro, who was responsible for the takeover of Thio.

Mr. Pisani has also talked to leaders of moderate Kanaks and of the white-dominated RPR Party, which is opposed to independence and rules the territory under greater autonomy from France.

France has put forward 1989 as a date for a referendum in the territory on independence. But the current talks are expected to concentrate on a much earlier date for a poll, political sources said.

## COLUMN

### Police complain over story on plot to kidnap princes

LONDON (AP) — Scotland Yard lodged a formal protest against London's Sun Tabloid Thursday over an Irish Republican Army (IRA) plot to kidnap Prince William of Wales and Prince Harry. The protest came in a letter from London's Assistant Police Chief John Dellow, to the Press Council, a press-sponsored organization that handles complaints from the public. The story in the Sun, Britain's largest-selling daily newspaper with a circulation of 4.2 million copies, said an IRA guerrilla had been captured with plans to kidnap at least one of the sons of Prince Charles and Princess Diana. The kidnap victim would have been ransomed for the release of jailed IRA men, the newspaper reported. Scotland Yard had said it had no evidence that story was true and that the Sun had not been able to substantiate the story. The Sun, which is owned by Rupert Murdoch, issued a statement saying: "We are satisfied with the truth of the kidnap story, which came from two separate sources. The newspaper said it refused to disclose its sources to police."

### Mozart's lost symphony performed

ODENSE, Denmark (AP) — Vivacious, melodious and gay, the music of a long-lost symphony sounded for the first time in perhaps two centuries Sunday night to testify to the genius of an Austrian teen-ager named Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart. An international audience, headed by Queen Mother Ingrid of Denmark at Odense's modern concert hall broke into thunderous applause as the Odense Symphony Orchestra and its Hungarian-born chief conductor Tamas Vetoc ended a flawless, inspired performance of the work billed as Mozart's symphony KV16A. "Odense," Radio Denmark transmitted the concert live. The British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) recorded it, and a film crew was on hand to complete a Danish, British, American and Japanese co-production of the hour-long television documentary on the resurrection of the symphony. The production has a potential audience of 250 million. A British-produced record, the Odense Orchestra's first-ever was going on sale in 15 countries Monday. The symphony was discovered in Municipal files of the Odense Music Society in early 1982.

### Foreigners 'plunder' Falklands fishing grounds

LONDON (AP) — Foreign factory ships are fishing for free so heavily around the strictly guarded Falkland Islands that fish stocks there are becoming depleted, the Guardian newspaper reported Monday. As a result of the 1982 Falklands war, there are rigorous British naval and air force patrols of the islands but there is no coastal fishing limit and fishing boats and their factory mother ships can fish as they please. The Guardian said that a confidential Royal Navy report disclosed that an average of 63 of the foreign ships, many of them from Communist Eastern Europe, were fishing around the British colony every month earlier this year. Polish, Soviet and Japanese ships in the Falklands will be joined in February by fleets from two new comers, Taiwan and South Korea, the Guardian said. It said the figures in the report "disclose a picture of unrestricted, legal plunder on a scale not so far appreciated in Britain."

### Cherkov play wins awards

LONDON (R) — A revival of a rarely-performed play by Russian dramatist Anton Cherkov won a fistful of British drama awards at a presentation Sunday night. Wild Honey was voted best production of the year and also won the Olivier Award for best actor, Ian McKellen, best director, Christopher Marlowe, and best designer, John Guter. Cherkov's own name for the play is unknown as the title page of the manuscript has never been found and it is usually referred to by the name of its hero, Prometheus. It was given its new title by playwright Michael Frayn, who translated it for this year's National Theatre Festival. The Olivier Award, newly named this year in honor of leading British actor and director Olivier, is presented by the Society of West End Theatre.